The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,439—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1898.

Established 1818.

OF THE ASIATIC SO

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd Oct.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th „
* CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th „
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st „
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	10th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	21st Oct.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 11, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1988.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898.

☞ Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Riquier	20th Oct.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st Oct., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 20th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 19th October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th November, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 29th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 22nd October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 22nd October.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 17th October, 1898.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacob	28th Oct.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
DELAGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN

MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

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F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 3rd Oct., 1898.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

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HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

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For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGÔN, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

CHRISTMAS, 1898.

LATHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers :—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

	Steamer.	Date of sailing.
P. and O.	Arabia	5th November.
Anchor Line	Britannia	12th do.
P. and O.	Caledonia	19th do.

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

Anchor Line	Australia	30th do.
P. and O.	Egypt	3rd December.

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

P. and O.	Shannon	22nd October.
Anchor Line	Nubia	do. do.

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date o sailing of the Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package.

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.

LATHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

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EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES.

	Cash. per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. per dozen. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. per dozen. Pts. Rs. a.
COTES' St. EULALIE	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
St. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a favourite wine from the district of Bordeaux"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4
GOOD DINNER WINES.				
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0
SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.				
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet	41 8	23 0	46 8	26 0

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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OPPOSITE CHARNI ROAD STATION, QUEEN'S ROAD.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

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With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

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Dr. GLOEL
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WITH ACHROMATIC LENSES.

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The favour of all Orders will be esteemed, and shall receive our best attention.

		Rs.
1449.	—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	20
1445.	—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	25
1483.	—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, and Sun Shades, in Hard Sling Case	48
1225.	—Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case	35
1385.	—Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case	50
1425.	—Field Glass, Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces	55
1356.	—Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidized Mounts, very superior	60
1397.	—Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Form	65
1432.	—Field Glass, in Metal Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case	45
1388A.	—Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Morocco Body and Shades, "Emperor" Model, bent bar, Otagaon pull-out, polished Mounts	145
	Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Russia Leather Body and Shades, High Form, polished Mounts	167

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SIX LENS.

POWERFUL AND ACHROMATIC

1268.	—Black Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts, superior quality	
1229.	—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts, with Sling and Compass, first quality, in Leather Pouch	
1422.	—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts with Sling, first quality, in Leather Pouch, pointed bar	28

TWELVE LENS.

1268A-13.	—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts	35
1268-15.	— Do. do.	42
1268-17.	— Do. do.	45
1268-19.	— Do. do.	48

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A large stock of Fancy Opera Glasses suitable for presentation always on hand in Ivory, Shell, Mother-o'-Pearl, Fish Pearl, Tortoise shell, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 85

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BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR EXCELSIORS
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR OCTOBER, 1898.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD:

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

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THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.
By Mabel Robinson.
A DOUBLE KNOT.
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IN TENT AND BUNGALOW.
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ONLY A GUARD-ROOM DOG.
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A very large selection of all the newest and most fashionable Cards of the present Season.

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INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS AND INDIGENOUS STORES.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received by the Agent, at his office near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., (Gun-fire, on 7th November, 1898, for the SUPPLY of Kerosine and Cocoanut Oils, Cotton Waste, Leather Goods and Indigenous Stores, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1899, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, etc., and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 one thousand, must accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. J. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 8 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. SPENCER,
Ag. Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Store keeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 14th October, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 275 OF 1896.

LUDHA KARA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort...Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

GOVERDHUNDAS WALJEE of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vithulwady Cross Lane aforesaid, and LUXMIBAI and MANECKBAI, widows and administratrices of RATTANSEY NARSEY of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Mody Bay within the Fort..........Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 10th day of October, 1898, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION. All the right, title and interest of the defendants Goverdhundas Walji Luxmibai and Maneckbai in the following property at the instance of the plaintiff abovenamed.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 761, Collector's New No. 3404, Old Survey No. 198 New Survey No. 1470, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under Old No. 117, and which said messuage and hereditaments were formerly and are now in the possession and occupation of Goverdhundas Walji and tenants and are situated on the West side of Vithulwady Street in the Island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded on the North by the property of Ladha Kara, on the South by the property of Soonderji, on the West by the property of Dawoodbhai Moosabhai and Dharumsey Purshotum, and on the East by the said Vithulwady Street.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 8th day of November, 1898, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 14th day of October, 1898.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL.

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he Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JUST UNPACKED GENT'S STRAW Hats Rs. 3, Rs 4-4 and Rs. 4-8. Gent's Tweed Caps Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2, Gent's Soft Felt Hats, all shades, Rs.5-12 and Rs. 6-8. —WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co.

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FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

WORTH NOTING.—BLUE SERGE SUITS from Rs. 35, cut and finish guaranteed. West End Styles. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

LINOLEUMS, the most cleanly, cool and healthy of floor covering. Effective and Inexpensive. A splendid variety in Stock, Prices from Re. 1-6 per square yard.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

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ELLWOOD'S SHIKAR HATS Rs. 10-8, Townend's Shikar Hats Rs. 8-8, Pigsticker Pith Topees, superior quality, Rs. 3-12.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. .... Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,
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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

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SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned precisely at 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 21st October, 1898, for MASONRY and STONE WORK of "Officers' Mess in the Marine Lines, Bombay."

2. Forms of tender together with conditions of Contract, &c. can be obtained at the Executive Engineer's Office on personal application by approved Contractors during office hours.

3. Earnest-Money of Rs. 600 in Currency Notes, should accompany each tender.

4. Security deposit at 10 per cent. of the total Estimated value of the work will be required from the Contractors whose tender may be accepted.

5. The acceptance of tender will rest with the Director-General of Military Works, Simla.

6. The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders received without assigning any reason for such.

G. TURNER JONES, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF FOFALWADY STREET,

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the surviving mortgagees Messrs. Laljee Doongersey and Jadowjee Doongersey, trading under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Doongersey Gangjee and Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Bai Kasilbai, widow of Mhowjee Bhaidas, deceased, and Tribhowandas Mhowjee (since deceased, by virtue of a mortgage deed dated 24th October, 1892, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 61 and 536, new Nos. 621 and—, and old Survey Nos. 61 and 60 and new Survey Nos. 527, 525 and 529 together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No 5278 Street No. 15-7, all which premises are situate without the Fort of Bombay, at or on the south side of Fofalwady Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the east by the property formerly of Kahandas Koorjee, subsequently of Hariram Prannath but at present of Bai Luxmibai, wife of Prangovind, Shewprasad, on the west by the property of Culliangjee Jairaj, on the north by a public passage, and on the south partly by a well and partly by the property occupied by Portuguese inhabitants and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Kaslibai and Tribhowandas Mhowjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebjee Dayabhoy, Pakvasa and Chandulal, Attorneys, H. C., at their Office, No 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th October, 1898.

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(No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
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WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
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FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

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TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
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HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
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YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

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H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
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WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
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"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
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Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star.
PINK ......Two Stars.
GOLD......Three Stars

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

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"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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Rs. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made:—

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20	Rs. 10	0	0
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	.... £500,000
RESERVE FUND	.... £250,000

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	...... £800,000

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PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL, in Toung Pao, 1893.
"The work, whatever the individual reader may think of its conclusions abounds in ingenious and learned observations; a large body of material and many bibliographical references are brought together which any student of mythology will peruse with profit. . . . Irrespective of theory, the value of which will be generally allowed to the ingenious work of Mr. O'Neill consists especially in the suggestive material brought together, which will make it interesting to all students of mythology."—Journal of American Folk Lore. October—December, 1894.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets, 5h. 35m. High water, 0-43m., 0-27a. Low water, 6-23m., 6-28a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for a representative on the City Improvement Trust, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Literary Society, Lecture on Snails by Mr. E. H. Aitken, 8-30 p.m.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practise to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. Hoseinee, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p. m., to-day.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library at 4-30 p.m., to-day. The minutes of the last meeting will be read and confirmed, and a short paper on the Pathology of Leporhix, illustrated with microscopic specimens and diagrams read by Dr. R. M. Kalapesi.

BURGLARY AT MAHIM WOODS.—Hurree Heera, a Hindoo fitter, residing in a cadjan shed in the Mahim woods, has reported to the police that some time during Sunday night some one crawled under the wall of his hut and walked off with a box, containing cash, currency notes, and gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 126-12.

ACCIDENT AT A QUARRY-HOLE.—On Saturday afternoon, Luximon Succaram, aged forty years, residing at Lalwady, Parel and employed at a Quarry Hole at Parel Tank Road, had his left leg injured by a large stone accidentally falling on him, while at work in the quarry. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

WOMEN AT THE BOTTOM OF A QUARREL.—Ismail Adum, a Mahomedan, residing at Ripon Road, reported to the police, on Sunday afternoon, that one Goolam Nubbi struck him a blow on the head with a stick, inflicting a wound about three inches long, and then absconded. It appears that accused and one Currimbux had an altercation regarding a row between their wives, when complainant interfered and sided with Currimbux inflicting the wound.

A NEW ADVOCATE.—Mr. Chimanlal H. Sitalvad was yesterday sworn as an advocate of the High Court before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, presiding in the Sessions Court. This is the first instance of a practising pleader turned into a practising advocate, for Mr. Rustomji M. Patel, 2nd Judge, Small Causes Court, who is the only other pleader admitted as an advocate, was admitted while in service for the purpose qualifying him for the Chief Judgeship of the Small Causes Court. Mr. Chimanlal, who is a Brama-Kshatrya by caste, comes from a very respectable and ancient family in Gujrat, that has in two generations rendered valuable services to Government.

A SUCCESSFUL COMMERCIAL CLASS.—It is gratifying to note from the result of the examination held by the Chamber of Commerce, London, that the local commercial class conducted by Mr. N. R. Mistry has attained an unique success in that examination. Out of 142 candidates that presented themselves for examination in book-keeping, 94 have come out successfully, eighteen of the successful candidates having passed the examination with honour. It appears from the results of the examination that one of the candidates, Mr. Erachshaw Nanabhoy Kharegat, B.A., has obtained the highest number of marks in the examination.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Brewin charged Antone Davis and Francis Murray with stealing wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 50, belonging to Francisca Skeiner, a Madrasi ayah. It appeared that the complainant went to Simla five months ago in the service of a lady and returned four days ago. Before leaving Bombay she entrusted a box containing her clothes to the care of a female friend of hers, and while it was in this woman's possession the accused stole the clothes. The magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced each to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOUR CART DRIVER.—Babaji Hubbaji, a labour cart driver, aged sixty years residing in Zoaba's Oart at Girgaum, was on Sunday morning driving his cart laden with wooden cases, from the mint Road towards the Prince's Dock, when one of the cases suddenly fell off the cart on to the road and immediately after two other cases fell, one of which struck the deceased on the head and knocked him off his seat and one of the wheels passed over his body, causing serious injuries to his face, right arm, chest and left foot, from the effects of which, he died within a few minutes. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, this morning, on view of the body of the deceased, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AFFRAP BETWEEN MASTER AND SERVANT.—Christopher Richardson, a sub-inspector employed in the Bombay Municipality and residing in a boarding-house at Clare Road, reported to the police on Sunday evening that about 6 p. m. that day he was writing a letter in the boarding-house, when a Hindu servant named Sheewa lowered the light in order to tease him. When complainant censured him for doing so, the servant abused him. Complainant thereupon put him out of the door. About a quarter of an hour after the servant reappeared in the room, armed with a hatchet and struck complainant four blows with it on the left hip, causing two wounds, an inch, and an inch and a half long and then absconded. Complainant had his wounds dressed at the J. J. Hospital. The accused is being sought for by the police.

SUICIDE OF A GIRL WIDOW.—A Coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at Chinchpoogly, Parel Road, regarding the death of Bhickee, a Hindoo girl aged eleven years, daughter of a Malee, employed in the service of Mr. Cooverji Cawasji Taveria, and residing in his master's premises at Chinchpoogly. Deceased was a widow, her husband having died about a year ago and worked in the Jacob Sasson Mill at Supari Baugh Road. On Saturday deceased returned from work and complained of pain in her abdomen. Some medicine was given to her, but with no good results. The girl went to the rear of the bungalow and immediately after a splash was heard in a well in the compound; the father ran to the well and seeing the water disturbed, gave information to the Police. The latter had the well dragged and recoverd the body of the deceased, life being extinct. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

KILLED BY A LABOUR CART.—An inquiry was held yesterday at Frere Road, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of a Hindu lad named Shripat Suddoo, aged nine years, residing with his mother, a widow, at Dongree Street. Deceased was employed in distributing newspapers at the Prince's Dock and earned Rs. 3 per month. He used to go to his work early in the morning and return at 1 p.m., to have his meal on board a steamer, where his mother was employed. About noon on Sunday Shripati was standing on the road in front of the Dock gates looking at the Dock clock or time-ball, when a labour cart, laden with bags, came from the north and as it was passing by the deceased either the yoke or one of the bullocks knocked him down and before the driver could pull up, one of the wheels passed over his head, killing him on the spot. The driver was driving at a moderate pace and on the proper side of the road. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Ebrahim Khan, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-five years, residing with his mother in Hoozria Street and employed in an iron foundry belonging to a Mahomedan at Ripon Road, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital on the 6th instant suffering from tetanus and died on Sunday last. Mr. Allan E. Turner the coroner held an inquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of the deceased. It appears that about two weeks ago Mahomedkhan was engaged in fixing machinery in the foundry, when a heavy iron fell on his left foot causing a wound on the little toe. He bandaged the injured foot and continued to attend to his work. Three days after deceased accidentally kicked against a big stone and sustained a cut on the first toe of the right foot. On the 6th instant Mahomed Khan complained of lock-jaw and he was unable to swallow any food. He was admitted into the hospital on the same day, when the tetanic spasms increased in severity and he died. A verdict of death from tetanus in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANJUMAN ATASHBEHERAM.—Yesterday was observed as a holiday among the Parsees in connection with the first anniversary of the Zerthoshti Anjuman Atashbeheram situated at Chundanwady. All the Parsee schools and most of the Parsee places of business were closed for the day in honour of the occasion. Thousands of Parsee ladies and gentlemen frequented the fire-temple from an early hour in the morning with offerings of pieces of sandalwood. They were so many that the sandalwood had to be piled up in heaps, besides the larger quantity that was consumed during the day and evening. There was a grand illumination on the premises of the fire-temple in the evening, and thousands of spectators turned out to view it. Sir Jamsetji Jijeebhoy, Bart., Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., the Naib Dastur and head Desai of Naosaree, and many hundreds of Parsees were present at the grand thanksgiving ceremony. At the close of the ceremony, Mr. Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak, joint honorary secretary, expressed the deep grief of the community at the recent death of their high priest, Dastur Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee. Dastur Kaikhosroo Jamaspjee, the present Dastur, delivered a suitable sermon in connection with the anniversary. Mr. K. R. Cama urged the formation of a special fund to help the Parsee Dasturs in their studies of their ancient religious works by adequate remuneration. Mr. S. R. Bunshah, one of the honorary secretaries, made a suitable reply on behalf of the trustees of the fire-temple. Before the commencement of the religious part of the ceremonies, the portraits of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, which have been executed for adorning the walls of the fire-temple, were publicly unveiled.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WIFE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Naigaum Road, touching the death of Baya, a Hindoo girl aged eleven years, wife of one Pandoo Essoo, alabourer, employed at the Jacob Sassoon Mill at Supari Baugh Road, and residing at Naigaum Cross Road. Deceased was married in Bombay about four years ago. Last year she went to her mother in her native country, where she remained for about six months and returned to her husband in Bombay. Since her return here she had been employed in the Union Mill. On Friday morning Pandoo, the husband, went to work, leaving deceased at home. When he returned in the evening, Baya was not at home and on making inquiries, he ascertained from his brother's wife, who also worked at the Union Mill, that deceased had gone to the mill in the morning and returned home for mid-day meal, when she complained of pain in her abdomen and did not take any food and remained home. Pandoo also learnt that when his brother's wife returned from the mill in the evening, she found the door of the room locked and on making inquiries found the key at the shop of a Marwaree opposite the house. The husband searched for the deceased during the night, but failing to find her, gave information to the Police on the following morning. On Sunday morning one Vishram Crishnaji, a Malee employed in the service of a Parsee gentleman, noticed the body of the deceased floating in a well in his master's oart and gave information to the Police. The body was removed from the well and was subsequently identified by the husband as that of his wife. There were no marks of violence on the body and all the ornaments, which the girl used to wear, were safe on her person. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

THE thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, Bruce Lane, Fort, Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was read to the meeting:—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit for adoption of the shareholders their thirteenth annual report, together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account, for the year ending 31st July 1898. The total number of bales pressed in your factory during the year under report amounts to 11,232 bales against 8,309 bales pressed in the preceding year. The total number of pullas of cotton ginned in your ginning factory during the year under report amounts to 7,693 1-4 pullas against 7319 3-4 pullas ginned in the preceding year. On referring to the accounts you will observe that the total earnings of the company for the year under report amount to Rs. 18,858-10-5 including Rs. 540-11-1 brought forward from the last year's account which your directors propose to apportion as follows:—To pay a dividend to the shareholders on 500 fully paid up shares, at Rs. 25 per share, Rs. 12,500; to carry to reserve fund account, Rs. 5,000; to pay bonus to company's employes, Rs. 170; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 1,188-10-5; total, Rs. 18,858-10-5. Your directors are glad to inform you that they have this year made an arrangement with the proprietors of all Pachora ginning factories to work their factories under joint working system for two years certain and they hope that by this arrangement your company will make better profit during current year. Your buildings and machinery are insured against fire for Rs. 1,39,500. One of your directors Mr. Mathuradass Goculdass retires by rotation but he is eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint as Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

The report together with the audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st July last was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share was declared Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company for the current year, Mr. Munchershaw Bezonji Menochar Homji, was re-appointed auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 75. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Directors, Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents for their excellent management of the company's affairs during the year under report. A vote of thanks to the Chairmen terminated the proceeding.

JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office. Bruce Lane, Fort, Mr. Goculdas Madhewji, chairman of the board of directors, being in the chair. The following directors' report was read to the meeting:—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit for adoption of the shareholders their Seventh annual report, together with the audited balancesheet and profit and loss account, for the year ending 31st July 1898. The total number of cotton bales pressed in your factory during the year under report amounts to 4,387 bales against 4,060 bales in the preceding year. The total number of cotton pullas ginned in your ginning factory amounts to 10,422 1-8 pullas against 10,235½ pullas ginned in the preceding year. Your directors have the pleasure to inform you that during the year under report they succeeded in bringing down to settlement the Jalgaum ginning factories joint working arrangement for two years. Again your directors are glad to inform you that the Jalgaum Presses joint working agreement which expired on the 30th June last, has been renewed for the further period of three years. From the statement of accounts already sent to you it will be seen that the total net earnings amount to Rs. 17,247-3-11 including the sum of Rs. 235-10-11 brought forward from the last year's account; which your directors propose to apportion as follows:—To pay a dividend at Rs. 20 per share on the paid up shares, Rs. 12,000; to carry to the reserve fund account, Rs. 4,000; to write off to preliminary charges account Rs. 736-2-0; to pay bonus to company's employes Rs. 70; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 441-1-11 total Rs. 17,247-3-11 Your buildings and machinery are insured against fire for Rs. 1,57,000. One of your directors Mr. Mathuradas Goculdass retires by rotation but he is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

The usual resolutions were carried, adopting the above report; declaring a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share; re-electing Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, who retired by rotation from the board of directors, and appointing Mr. Ramrao Anundrao, as auditor for the current year, on a remuneration of Rs. 75. The meeting accorded a vote of thanks to the directors, secretaries, treasurers and agents for conducting the company's affairs in a satisfactory manner. The customary compliment to the chair concluded the business before the meeting.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 17TH OF OCTOBER, 1898.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Sirsa and Cochin, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Mysore. Gradients are moderate to slight, Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, and generally light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bhuj. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in many places and the minimum 4° to 6° in excess at Lahore, Delhi and Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 58° at Ahmednagar. Humidity has increased considerably at Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Ghadechi and Sholapur, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore, Madras, Coimbatore and Cochin. Heavy rain has fallen at Bangalore (2'59) and Colombo (1'09), an inch at Mangalore, light to moderate showers at Goa, and a few drops at Karwar, Cochin and Coimbatore. Pressure is abnormally very low over the country lying to the north of Latitude 24° and the weather there is in an unsettled condition Local showers are to be expected in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency. The isobars indicate that the weather far to the eastwards of Longitude 80° is squally and more or less unsettled. Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt at 8'35 a.m. local time at Deesa on Saturday the 15th.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ACCORDING to a Berlin paper, the German Emperor and Empress on their return from Jerusalem will visit Haifa, Nazareth, the Lake of Genneserat, Tiberias, Beirut, Damascus, and Baalbek, and will leave Beirut for Alexandria on Nov. 16 or 17.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes 'as bright as a botton.' It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1 1-2d per bottle.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-fou hours ending 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	2	0	24
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	2	3	
C	Market	0	0	32
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	1	1	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbarwada	1	2	
D	Khetwady	0	0	9
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	0	31
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	1	
	Tardeo	0	1	
	Byculla	0	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	1
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	9
	Worlee	1	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain		1	26
	G Lund's		1	
	Arthur Road		1	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		3	
	Port Trust		2	
	Madunpura		1	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		1	
	Kapole & Lad Joint.		2	
	Maratha		7	
	Total	9	30	137
	Total plague deaths to date	31,741	27,958	
	Same date last year	13	7	116

CHOLERA.

Attacks........................ 2
Deaths........................ 0

PLAGUE HOSPITAL AND HEALTH CAMP FOR COLABA.

On the 2nd instant a meeting of the following gentlemen was held at Colaba under the auspices of the Colaba Plague Committee:—Messrs. K. R. Cama, J. J. Modi, Rao Saheb Ragunathrao Malap, J.P., Vithal Jayana, A Rooman, Harichandra Visram, Paidal David, J. Fernandez, Munshi Faridudin, Merwanjee Colabawalla, Mahomed Ebrahim, Gopal Naga Patel, Sheikh Malang, Yellapa Malajee, Santoo Ganiji Bodke, Keshowrao Janardhan, Dajee Narain, and C Hummell.—

It was decided, that the gentlemen present form themselves into a committee, with Lieut. H. S. Strong, District Officer, as ex-officio member, for the purpose of getting up and managing a Health Camp and Plague Hospital for the people of Colaba. The following were elected officers: President:—Mr. K. R. Cama; Vice President Mr. J. J. Modi; Hony. secretary Mr. C. Hummel; Hony. Treasurer Mr. M. Faridudin.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. DuBoulay, Deputy Commissioner, Plague Operations, and Lieut. H.S. Strong, District Officer, which was carried with acclamation, it was decided, that circulars should be issued, requesting charitably disposed ladies and gentlemen to subscribe to a fund, necessary for the management of an hospital. It was at the same time explained that Mr. Vithal Sauana had kindly agreed, and put up a Health Camp, accommodating about 300 persons, an hospital for 16 and 20 patients, and an Observation Camp for a similar number at his own expense; that H. M's. Government would lend the requisite ground and that the Municipality would supply the necessary furniture and medicines for the hospital.

A vote of thanks was then awarded to Mr. Vithal Sayana for his generous gift, and ater the circular had been drawn up the meeting terminated.

The building of the Health Camp is now almost completed, and the hospital will be taken in hand at once the Municipal Commissioner having kindly promised to supply the furniture and medicines required.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to subscribe, will kindly send their subscriptions to the Editor of this paper or to the Bank of Bombay for the Colaba Hospital Fund.

The following subscriptions have already been promised:—

	Rs
Lieut H S Strong	50
Colaba Land and Mill Co	500
Mr M D Colabawalla	25
Mr A Rooman	25
Mr J Kersten	50
Mr Gopaljee Pragjee	25
Mr Rao Saheb Ragunath Malap	35
Mr J R Carroll	50
Mr Rustomjee Byramjee Colabawalla	25

The following sums were paid direct to the Committee:—

	Rs
Mr J White	10
Mr H P	5
Mr Rustomjee S Mistri	5
Mr Hormusjee C Patel	5
Mr Vishwanath Medekar	50
Mr K M Dalal	10
Mr D H Mistri	5
Mrs Briggs	10
Mrs J B Neuberg	10
Mrs H Bernstein	10

We are asked by the Committee to tender their best thanks to the subscribers. Further subscriptions will be published from time to time.

THE RUSSIANS IN NORTH CHINA.

AT present (Sept. 12.) there are four steamers along the banks at 'Russian town,' discharging railway sleepers, cement, etc., and room will be provided for more. Substantial stone and cement wharves for the accommodation of eight vessels are being built. the stone for the purpose will be obtained from the neighbouring coast and conveyed hither by chartered steamers by the Russians themselves, all negotiations with the Chinese having proved futile, and the tenders which the latter submitted were considered 50 per cent. too high. Several large tramp steamers are to arrive from New York before the winter shuts down, one, of which is due now. The cargoes consist of rails, dislocated railway cars, and locomotives. Large sheds are being constructed where two hundred Russian mechanics will be at work during the winter putting together this disjointed machinery. The entire Manchurian railway under construction is divided into three sections, each section having its own headquarters. The section in our neighbourhood has its headquarters here, and altogether 40,000 coolies will be employed on it during the forthcoming winter. About forty miles of the permanent way is ready for the sleepers to be laid and before next spring locomotives will be placed on the rails. The work is carried on most systematically and without interruption. All supervising is done by the Russians, even the coolies have cossacks as overseers. The latter are met with occassionally garbed after the fashion of Chinese, and with the cheekbone and imagination of orientals present passable imitation Manchus. The cossacks are a hardy lot and the treatment they receive here is far from the traditional kind. They are however well fed. Their daily allowance comprises lbs 3 bread, lb. 1 beef and a liberal allowance of vegetables. In addition 10 kopeks for extras are allowed per diem. The hundreds of Russians already in the neighbourhhod are being constantly augmented by new arrivals. They include all sorts and conditions of humanity, from a Director of Posts on Telegraphs of Siberia, with the rank of general to the homely spouse of the humblest cossack. The occidental and oriental fraternise cordially enough where there is nothing to lose, but reports from inland differ. One hears of regular skirmishes between cossack and farmer and outrages of various kinds. The land is taken from the farmer at the Russians' own valuation, growing crops not being considered at all in many casy. The farmer may look fowards the Chinese official but ho gets no redress and in his plight he has to fight for dear home and existence—and the Russian being the fittest survives. However, the higher authorities on either side are arranging for a method to valuate the land to the satisfaction of both sides. It is even hinted that these troubles are utilized as a plea for throwing more soldiery into the country for the maintenance of order along the line.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewar," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair chairmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE COUP D'ETAT AT PEKING.

THE indications are that the conspiracy that has resulted in the deposition of the Emperor and the return to power of the reactionaries under the Empress Dowager, is a Manchu conspiracy, and that the ringleaders of it are, as we surmised on Saturday last, the Imperial Clansmen who are disgusted with the way in which they have been treated by the Emperor under the advice of his Chinese friends, Kang Yu-wei and others. This discontent has been growing for some time, as we hinted more than a week ago, and it was brought to a head by the Emperor's dismissal of Li Hung-chang, for which we are now assured Sir Claude Macdonald is in no way responsible. The Emperor himself seems to have found out what was going on in his palace, for he learnt of a letter from the Empress Dowager to Li, telling the latter that he retained his Grand-Secretaryship and that everything would be put right before long. It was the Emperor himself who warned Kang Yu-wei in a private note on the 18th that he had better get out of Peking as soon as possible, as he had too many enemies at the capital. Just about the same time an edict was issued, which appeared in our columns on the 21st asking why Kang Yu-Wei had not gone to Shanghai as originally intended. The Emperor, we learnt was at that time in perfect health and taking great interest in the reforms that he has been making, and which were really his own work, under the advice of Kang Yu-wei and others. He was looking forward to his visit to Tientsin and one of his reasons for urging, Sheng to hurry up with the Great Western Railway was that he wanted to be able to go and see Canton. Notwithstanding the Emperor's warning, Kang Yu-wei seems to have had no idea that his life was in danger until, when on board the *Chung-king* at Woosung, he was given indubitable proof of the Taotai's pleasant intention to remove him at once by the "slicing process." Not only does Kang Yu-wei know too much about what has been going on lately in the plaace, but the Empress-Dowager seems to have some special reason for wishing that Kang may not get back to Canton.

Events have marched very quickly since the escape of Kang from Peking. On the 22nd the decree was issued in the Emperor's name by which his aunt (not his mother) the Empress-Dowager was once again invested, with the government of the Empire, the Emperor promising to *kotow* before her on the 23rd. This decree we published on the 23rd, and in the same issue of the *North-China Daily News* we published the rumour that the Emperor was dead and that Li Hung-chang would probably come back to power. On the 24th we published a number of telegrams from Peking. The Emperor's illness was most serious and it was feared that it might terminate fatally; Kang Yu-wei was to be arrested and decapitated; Chang Yinhuan was to be arrested and his property confiscated; the city gates of Peking were filled with police and soldiery, searching all who went in or came out; Kang Yu-wei's younger brother, against whom no charge whatever has been made public, has been thrown into prison and will be executed immediately; and Woo Jimpah, the well-known ex-Compradore of the Hongkong Bank at Tientsin, has been cashiered and had his property confiscated. The Empress Dowager has a wonderful scent for other people's property, and Li Hung-chang himself must so metimes feel a little doubt whether he is not himself along too tempting a morsel, bound to him by various ties though the Empress is.

This morning we published another interesting set of telegrams. The Censor Sung Peh-lu and a large number of Cantonese officials, Censors, Hanlin, or Board Secretaries in rank, are added to the list of victims of the Reign of Terror in Pekin. A poor ex-Secretary of Legation who did not learn of the *coup d'etat* in time, has been cashiered and deported to his native city for sending in a memorial advocating reform, in compliance with the Imperial edict permitting any would be reformer to memorialise the Emperor direct. We are assured that the Emperor really did *kotow* to his usurping aunt on Friday, and that on Saturday he sat beside her and assisted her to receive her Ministers of State. It is explained that all reports of his illness have been disseminated by the members of the Kang faction; and as they are being rooted out as rapidly as possible, the Emperor will very soon be perfectly well. In fact it is stated that at the audience on Saturday nothing seemed to be the matter with him. The assumption of the supreme power in China by the Empress Dowager has no warrant whatever; it is a usurpation. As the mother of the late Emperor Tung Chih she was after a time during Tung Chin's minority given an equal share in the regency with the actual widow of Tung Chin's father, the Emperor Hsien Feng. in the edict issued thirty-seven years ago by which the Empress Dowager now dead, assumed the regency on the death of HsienFeng, it is distinctly stated that "there is no precedent, it is true, in the time of our Dynasty for the regency of an EmpressDowager;" and there is certainly no precedent for the aunt of the Emperor assuming the regency when the Emperor is of full age and quite capable of ruling. However, it is fair to add that this palace intrigue does not seem to be considered among foreigners in Peking nearly so serious as it seems to us here, and it will still take some days before we know for certain all that has occurred.

There is an idea, particularly among those who see the hand of Russia in everything sinister that occurs in the north, that M. Pavloff has suggested this move as the reply to the dismissal of Li Hung-chang. We believe, however, that it is intrinsically a Palace intrigue, such as occurs from time to time at every Oriental Court. The Reformers have had their chance for a little while and now the Reactionaries have overpowered them for the time. That the Reformers must succeed in the end, if there is to be any China left, is certain; meanwhile M. Pavloff will undoubtedly make all the use he can of the incident, and Sir Claude Macdonald and Admiral Seymour must do what they cannot to let him make too much of it.—"North China Herarld." Sept. 26.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee 992 tons, Captain T Hughes, sailed yesterday fo Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain J Bullock, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Brindisi, 2,129 tons, Captain C H Watkins, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hong Kong (24th Sept), with a general cargo, and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Merkara, 1,949 tons, Captain G J Goss, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta (13th Sept), via coast ports, brought a general cargo, and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day, for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following pessengers, Mr N W Quin, Lieut J G McConaghy, Mr Faamroze, R Josh and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kerbella, 1,458 tons, Captain S Boon, which arrived in harbour on yesterday from Calcutta (19th Sept), via coast ports and Colombo, brought a general cargo and Mr Nanabhoy Heerji and four deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced heavy rain on Malabar Coast.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Ballaarat, 2,810 tons, Captain C S W Field, arrived in harbour, (to-day), from China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr H Tewesby, Mr O G Hemmy, Mr C E Skinner, Mr J Finlay, Mr J Phillips, and one deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 17.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Avoca	944	Davidson.		A Munjee
Cashmere	1700	Soutar	Repairing	H C Joosub
Dalhousie		Warden	(Govt. Dock)	R I M S
Bezwada	3270	Smith	Calcutta	M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Thomas		M M & Co
Caledonia	1716	Richardson		A M [illegible]
St Mary	1939	Scott		[illegible] & Co
Hermod	830	Nielsen		[illegible] Co
Chindwara	1501	Watkeys		[illegible] M & Co
H M S Racoon		Hewett		R Navy
Verona	623			P & O Co
Byculla	1095	Tyrell	Rangoon	M M & Co
Nairung	2862	Bullock	Calcutta	M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Maclean	P Gulf	M M & Co
Afgaan	1439		Mombasa	H C Joosub
Obra	3196	Brown		M M & Co
H M S Marathon		Field		Royal Navy
Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi and P Gulf	

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clan Mackinnon	1661	Roberts	Madras	18-10	F M & Co
C	Hoseinee	994	Hughes	Mauritius	17-10	B & P S N Co
D	Stolzenfels	1933	Pankow	Karachi	22-10	Glade & Co
H & J	Satrunji	547	Budroo			Shprd & Co
K	Annie	2145	Gould	Dunkirk	22-10	Bombay Co
L	Ileaface	373	Nacoda			A Munjee
M	Jubeda	2134	Tyndall	Calcutta	18-10	H C Joosub
P	Courland	760	Fairwether	Natal		D Abdula

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Indravati	513	Adam			Shprd & Co
Kaveri	552	Fackeera	Bhownagar	18-10	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Shannon	2380	Cole	London	22-10	P&O S N Co
2	Nubia		Knox	Liverpool	22-10	W A G Co
5	Bombay	2047	Saunder	China	19-10	P &O Co
6	Brindisi	2285	Watkins	N F		P & O Co
10	Othello	3327	Rogers			F M & Co
12	Clyde	2198	Benny	N F	29-10	P & O Co
15	Wagner	2206	Cave	Marseilles		W & A G & Co
16	Florida	2050	Chapman	Hamburg	15-10	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Dumra	772	Russell	Karachi	18-10	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Lawada	3289 tons gross				M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Ballaarat s	Field	Shanghai, Sept 27
	O'Kara s	Sheldrick	Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
17	Hoseinee s	Hughes	Mauritius
	Nairung s	Bullock	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Dumra, Captain Russell, obtained her port clearances yesterday for Karachi, etc.—

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Brindisi, for China, etc
„ Ballaarat, for China, etc
„ Ileafae, for Shea and Macolia
„ Stolzenfels, for Hamburg, Bremen via Karachi

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct		
13	Goalpara s	Rangoon via Calcutta

DEPARTURE.

Oct		
17	Goalpara s	Rangoon via Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—17 bales wool T Loonidaram, 152 bales wool David Sassoon and Co, 35 bales wool Tyeb Hajee, 801 cwt linseed 831 cwt wheat and 4002 cwt myrabollum, David Sassoon and Co, 1 bundles carpets Thos Cook and Son, 42 bales wool R Nanjee, 125 bales wool S Janmahomed, 255 boles wool H A Oosman, 100 bales wool J Culliaujee, 25 bales wool, and 30 bales goat hair M Shapurjee and Co, 10 bales wool J Vaily, 2001 cwt myrabollums David Sassoon and Co, 50 bales wool H Momed, 175 bales wool W and A Graham and Co, 100 bales wool, Damodhur Khimjee, 60 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—63 cwt fishmaws H Alloo and Co, 30 cwt buffalo horns M Mahomed and Co, 4 cases animal skins etc, Forbes Forbes and Co, 73 bales hides M Shapurjee and Co, 1 case carpets and 8 cases brassware etc, F P Bhumgara, 18 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co, 320 cwt old lead C Macdonald and Co, 5 hogsheads chutney M M Poonjiajee and Son, 1 bundle woollen carpets A G Mahomed 8 0wt fishmaws M Joffar, 8 bales hides P Eduljee Bojee

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—8480 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros, 2 pots rosa oil E A Moochala

FOR ANTWERP.

Othello s—2001 cwt linseed N Khairaz and Co, 100 bales hemp Seervai and Chinoy, 1247 cwt caster seed A Blaschek and Co, 2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros, 3200 cwt caster seed Ralli Bros 500 cwt gum John L Kersten and Co, 4000 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co, 2030 cwt castor-seed R Kaderbhoy

FOR HAMBURG.

Florida s—3001 cwt rapeseed A Blascheck and Co, 399 cwt myraboliams Tyabjee and Co, 4718 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 500 cwt ajmaseed and 4000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co, 1000 cwt gingelly seed John Fachiri, 1000 cwt bone meal E Currimbhoy Nanjee, 4 pots rosa oil M Dhunjeebhoy, 2001 cwt rapeseed M Velubdas and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Annie s—487 cwt mustard seed T Jadowjee, 3001 cwt linseed FinlayMuir and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Shannon s—2 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay s—14 cases opium Sassoon J David and Co 280 cwt Khismis, Quan Lun Kaoo, 1000 lbs gold stone Cowesjee Jamsetjee, 24 cwt gendha horns, 240 cwt khismiss C Ebrahim and Co, 90 cwt khismiss K Chinoy, 10 chests opium, E Noordin and Co

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 15.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A F Ashton, Offg Depy Commr, Northern India Salt Revenue, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 21st August 1898, vice Mr R J Whitten, retired

Mr H A Tregear Supt, Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed substantively as Asst Commr, Northern India Salt Revenue, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge, and is posted to the charge of the Upper Division of the Internal Branch of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department

Mr R Waterfield, Probationer in the office of the Comptroller, General Provinces, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 3rd October 1898

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr A Frere as Consul for Belgium at Calcutta

Capt C Bailey I S C Asst Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry, officiated as Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport from the 1st to the 21st July both days inclusive

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India

Capt H V Cox I S C Inspecting Officer Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry private affairs for fourteen days

HOME DEPARTMENT

Mr F Giles has been permitted to resign H M's I C S with effect from the 30th July 1898

PORT BLAIR

Mr H H D'Oyly offg 3rd Asst Supt, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months add two days, with effect from the 10th Nov 1898

JUDICIAL

The services of Lieut H de V Harvest, 9th Madras Infantry, officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Mandalay, ar placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay fo employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate

POLICE

The services of Mr M C Macfarlane, Asst Supt of Police are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma

ECCLESIASTICAL

The services of the Revd T Scott, Chaplain, Church o Scotland, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras

The services of the Revd R H Stevenson, Chaplain Church of Scotland, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col G C Hall Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment is granted the temporary rank of Colonel with effect from the 17th September 1898 whilst officiating as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals North Western Provinces and Oudh vice Colonel W P Warburton M D on leave

PERSONAL STAFF

The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellencys persona staff

To be Honorary Aide de Camp—Captain Walter Somerville Goodridge R N Director Royal Indian Marine

STAFF CORPS

Lieutenant Robert Ind Chamberlain Kings Own Scottish Borderers officiating squadron officer 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry having completed eighteen months probationary service is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 21st February 1897 subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the India Staff Corps with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

Lieutenant Walter Stewart Leslie Royal West Ken Regiment officiating wing officer 40th pathan Regiment of Bengal Infantry—22nd September

NATIVE ARMY.

The 4th Prince Albert Victor's Own Regiment of Bombay Cavalry Poona Horse—Risaldar Thakur Mul Singh appointed on probation is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 4th Sept 1196

COMMANDS DISTRICT

Major General Sir B Blood K CB, Commanding Bundelkhand District, to command a disrict of the first class in the Bengal Command, vice Lieutenant General G E L S Sanford C B C S I whose tenure has expired Dated 22nd September

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Bengal Establisment

Surgn Col Sir G Thomson, K C B, dated 6th July, Lieut Col J O'Brien, M D, dated 19th August, and Surgn Lieu Col Kali Pada Gupta, dated 29th June

Bombay Establishment

Major A F Ferguson, dated 8th September

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENT

Depy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, P Kilcoin, Madras Barrack Dept, dated 8th July

PENSIONS WARRANT OFFICERS

Condr P Halpin, Ordnance Dept, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 31st August

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Major Genl R Eardley-Wilmot, C B, General List Infantry, Bengal, 7th Sept, Col F D Mander, General List Infantry, Bombay, 15th Sept, and Col J Rutherfurd, General List, Infantry, Bombay, 10th Sept

Capt W C Sprague, M D, Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to resign the service, with effect from the 29th Oct 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:

BOMBAY COMMAND.

Subadar Major Ganga Sewak Pande, Bahadur, 23rd Regiment of Bombay Infantry Pioneers, vice pensioned Subadar Major Rama Karilkar, Sardar Bahadur, late 28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry Pioneers, deceased,—20th December 1897.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT

Risaldar Major Mahrab Ali Khan, Bahadur 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, to complete the establishment,—1st May 1898

BOMBAY COMMAND.

Subadar Muhammad Khan 21th Regiment of Bombay Infantry Pioneers vice pensioned Subadar Major Shaikh Rahim Bahadur late 13th Regiment of Bombay Infantry deceased—8th September 1897

Subadar Shah Mast 24th Baluchistan Duchess of Connaughts Own Regiment of Bombay Infantry vice Subadar Major Ganga Sewak Pande 23rd Regiment of Bombay Infantry Pioneer promoted—20th December 1898

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT

Subadar Neridi Kristniah 3rd Regiment of infantry Hyderabad Contingent vice pensioned Subadar Major Gulzar Khan Bahadur late 2nd Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent deceased—31st December 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Mr J E Dallas Executive Engineer 1st Grade State Railways and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways Assam is appointed to officiate as Engineer in Chief of the Ghaziabad Moradabad Railway with the rank of Superintendent of Woks until further orders

Mr J H Heap Executive Engineer 3rd Grad (temporary rank) State Railways and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways Lucknow is transferred to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the Ghaziabad Moradabad Railway

Mr W A Johns executive Engineer 2nd Grade State Railways is on return from leave posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the Ghaziabad Moradabad Railway

Mr P P Dease Executive Engineer 2nd Grade, State Railways has been granted by Her Majestys Secretary of State for India furlough for ten months in extension of that granted in Public Works Department Notification No 32, dated the 21st December 1897

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

Subscribers to the Bombay Gazette resident in Bombay can obtain the Evening Extra prepared for residents in the Mofussil free of charge by sending for it at 5 p.m. to the Publishing Offices, No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

This Special Extra will give Reuter's telegrams and telegrams of important news from our correspondents in India, with a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court and Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the current rate of exchange, arrival and departure of shipping, &c., &c.

When the English Mail arrives early, the Special Extra will give all the important news from Europe.

For a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem Reuter's Telegrams will be delivered daily on their arrival and the Special Extra at 5 p.m. at offices and residences in and around the Fort.

To non-subscribers the charge for the *Bombay Gazette* Evening Extra (with Reuter's Telegrams up to the hour of issue) will be One Anna per copy.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power ; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

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WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
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DR. E. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ICES,
AMERICAN DRINKS,
COLD DRINKS,
WHISKEYS, BRANDIES,
OF THE BEST QUALITY AND BRANDS.
Cup of Tea, Chocolate, and Coffee, the Best absolutely obtainable in Bombay.
ENGLISH, ITALIAN & FRENCH
CAKES & CONFECTIONERY,
Made Daily in the Premises by Skilful European Confectioners.
ITALIAN, FRENCH & ENGLISH
BEST STORES AND GROCERIES.
Local and Up-Country Orders promptly and carefully attended to.
FELIX CORNAGLIA,
81 & 83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY ; EAST STREET, POONA.

CHUBB'S SAFE
IN
GLASGOW FIRE.
52, St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1896.
MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.

We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consistsng of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.
CHUBB'S BOMBAY AGENT :
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE........................ Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17.

We append our usual comparative statement of the movements of Cotton :—

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	386,000	292,000	332,000
Exports to U. Kingdom	134,000	117,000	33,000
" Continent	83,000	65,000	91,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,414,000	1,381,000	1,665,000
exports to U. K. do.	429,000	332,000	374,000
" to Continent do.	298,000	330,000	328,000
Stock in the Ports	770,000	565,000	1,008,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 14th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	2,590,000	1,916,720	2,652,600
" Surats	87,000	55,870	1,63,030

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	545,000	261,450	402,650
" London	3,000	3,500	5,900
American Afloat	270,000	307,000	197,000
East Indian	1,000	500	3,000
Total	819,000	572,450	608,550
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 3-32d.	3 11-16d.	4 15-32d.
" Good Dholleras	2 5-8d.	3 3-16d.	3 5-8d.
Difference	7 1-2d.	1-2d.	27-32d.

Money.—The Bank of Bombay Return issued on Saturday showed the following changes compared with the Statement for the previous week :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 14,69,614
" " Branches	Dec.	" 60,409
Other "	Inc.	" 84,213
Government Securities	Dec.	" 1,086
Other authorised "	Dec.	" 20,849
Loans	Dec.	" 38,519
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	" 82,300
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	" 11,891
Cash	Inc.	" 19,23,956

In the prevailing quiet state of the Money market the consequent falling off in the demand for accomodation last week brought about an increase in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay amounting to some 19 1-4 lakhs, at 220 1-2 lakhs, compared with a decrease in the previous week of about 2 1-4 lakhs, at 201 1-4 lakhs. To Public Deposits at the Head Office there was an addition of over 14 1-2 lakhs ; while at the Branches there were withdrawals to the extent of some 1-2 lakh. In the other items of the Return the changes were trivial, Private Deposits showing an increase, and Bills Discounted and Purchased a decrease of 3-4 lakhs.

Cotton.—Prices for this staple are steady and unchanged, with a moderate inquiry. Shippers bought 250 bales Bhusawal, at Rs. 125 per candy. The mills purchased 300 bales Bhownugger, at Rs. 114 to Rs. 115 ; 300 Surat, at Rs. 147 ; 200 Amraoti, at Rs. 126 ; 150 Wadhwan, at Rs. 127 ; 100 Karanja at Rs. 126 ; 250 Barsi, at Rs. 141 ; and 100 Akola, at Rs. 133.

"Bright, no sign of rain" : this is the tenor throughout in the telegraphic weather reports received this morning from the districts and in the seasonable weather the crops are all doing well. At Khangaon Cotton is arriving in small quantities. The rabi sowings at Barsi and Sholapur are progressing favourably.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday, were as follows :—

Cotton	379	bales.
Wheat	5,170	cwts.
Linseed	4,604	"
Rapeseed	5,039	"
Gingellyseed	3,531	"
Poppyseed	1,190	"
Castorseed	1,043	"
Rice	7,750	"

Freights.—Small lots for Marseilles, ready shipment, are reported done at 19s. per ton ; and the s. s. "Florida" for Hamburg has filled up at 14s.

Exchange opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was extremely dull all round, no transactions of importance being reported, and the market closing as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	1·70 1-2	"

Government Paper.—Rates have been steady to firm to-day at 94 9-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-2 for Account, with 85 for 3 per Cents.

Shares.—Framjee Petit Mill are Rs. 25 higher ; China and Queen, Rs. 15 each ; Currimbhoy and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 10 each ; David and Oriental, Rs. 5 each.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 15th October, 1893, as compared with the Statement of 8th October, 1898 :—

	Oct. 8.	Oct. 15.
	Rs.	Rs.
Liabilities.		
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	74,00,000	74,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	35,06,367	49,75,981
Do. do. at Branches	27,93,497	27,33,088
Other Deposits	302,16,995	303,01,208
Post Bills	1,687	2,226
Credits, undrawn	17,53,680	21,01,216
Rs.	556,72,226	575,13,719
Assets.		
Government Securities	102,51,015	102,49,929
Other authorised Securities	35,51,757	35,33,938
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	48,33,530	49,05,735
Loans do. do. do.	1,26,63,181	126,24,665
Bills Discounted and purchased	36,64,109	35,81,892
Dead Stock	4,15,330	4,15,359
Stamps and Stationery	21,804	21,759
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	1,40,921	1,29,030
Cash	201,27,579	220,51,535
Rs.	556,72,226	575,13,719

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 20-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	109 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-8
Bar Silver	27 11-16

The sum of about £1,00,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 15.

The Austrian Llyod's steamer Trieste from Japan left Bombay tnis afternoon.

Oct. 17.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left Penang from Bombay on the 17th instant.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 24th September, 1898 :—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,16,751	2,90,723	5,598	4,13,072
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	4,67,954

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 8th October, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	988	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	43,881	52,639	...	8,758	...	1,36,104
Goods	63,871	53,413	10,458	..	...	1,58,581
Other earnings	5,448	4,345	1,103	..	...	1,099
Total for week	1,13,200	1,10,397	2,803	...	...	...
Aggregate	13,56,662	16,52,446	...	...	...	2,95,784

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GWILT—October 11, at Longview, Darjeeling, the wife of J D Gwilt, of a son

MACDONELL—October 6, at The Dale. Darjeeling, the wife of R G Macdonell, of Amjhupi, Nuddea, of a daughter

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1898.

It is almost startling to find that the time has come to say farewell to the second Viceroy who has held office for a term of five years since Lord Dufferin left India, to resume the brilliant diplomatic career, in which the Governor-Generalship was a remarkable interlude. Mr. Fanshawe in the valedictory speech, which it has fallen to his lot, as President of the United Service Club at Simla to address to Lord Elgin, as five years ago to Lord Lansdowne, called to mind that they were the only two Viceroys, since the departure of Lord Lawrence in 1869, who stayed the course and filled the full term of office. This fact suggests the observation that it is only those engaged in the task who realise the anxieties and difficulties inseparable from governing India. Unfortunately they are only too well known at Home, also. It is found more and more difficult to get men of the necessary standing and experience to accept the highest appointment in the gift of the Crown, so great is the burden and so heavy the responsibility. The more honour, then, to those who accept exile from the centre of the political life of the Empire, that they may face perils and difficulties under strange and perplexing conditions. As Lord Elgin very truly says, no Viceroy can enter upon his office without many misgivings, or lay it down without feeling that he has lived the best part of his life. Fate willed that his own tenure of office, as Mr. Fanshawe expressed it, has been marked by a succession of calamities and trials such as no other Viceroy has had to face since the Mutiny. The shade of Lord Lytton might perhaps demur to that presentment of the matter. The three-years famine in the seventies was an immeasurably greater calamity than that of the year 1897, and it had to be encountered before the protective railways were even contemplated, without a famine code and without the organisation and plans, matured in the interval, which enabled the Administration to avert the frightful suffering and the appalling loss of life that accompanied the previous visitation. Nor can the most reckless controversialist venture to assert that the military operations on the North-West, however open to criticism, are in the same category as the second Afghan War, which cost India twenty-four crores of wasted treasure, and exposed the army to vicissitudes and losses, redeemed indeed by some splendid feats of arms, but yelding no political result. Lord Hartington summed up the general opinion in words no one would dream of applying to the misfortunes of these later years, which were met by the Viceroy with judgment firmness, and a courage that inspired confidence. It can be said of him in the words of a predecessor of very different mould, that he has brought his task to a close with honour and success.

Lord Elgin's speech, perhaps the most effective he has made, was on at least one point an *apologia pro vita sua*, though he disclaimed any intention of the kind. Having made the disclaimer, His Excellency immediately proceeded to justify the late war on the North-West frontier in the following words:—"As to the frontier, I shall only make three remarks, two of which I regard as simple statements of fact, and one a statement of my own opinion. In the first place, I state as a fact, which I should be prepared to prove if necessary, that the frontier wars of last year were not sought by us, were unprovoked by us, but were forced upon us in defence of interests which we were bound in honour not to sacrifice. In the second place, I regard it as equally indisputable that the expeditions were successful expeditions, and fully achieved the objects for which they were sent out. Peace has now prevailed for six months in all the region of the disturbance, and, as you are aware, Afridi Jirgas will meet in a few days to hear the conclusions of the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government on all questions outstanding with them. Thirdly, I give it as my opinion that these things will in the end make for peace, and that the tribes, which know now the length of our arm, and have felt our power to punish, will more readily, under careful and sympathetic management, come to recognise that we have no desire to trample on their rights, or encroach on the self-government they prize, and will be more careful for some time to come how they attack us." It is very important that this plausible but incomplete and most misleading presentment of the facts should not pass current as an explanation and a defence of the frontier policy, which last year set the whole frontier in a blaze and necessitated the mobilisation of seventy thousand of our best troops. The statement that the wars of last year were not sought by the Government or India may pass, though it is open to criticism. But it is not the fact that those wars were "unprovoked by us." The provocation was reckless, continuous, and, it might almost be said, deliberate. The disturbance of the *status quo ante* by the Durand Treaty, imposed on tribes proud of an independence which even Alexander the Great did not overthrow, was in itself a provocation and a challenge. What would have been said if the case had been reversed, and the tribes in a treaty privately arranged with Afghanistan, had transferred to themselves as a sphere of influence, say, the whole of the Peshawur Valley? The provocation would have been undoubted, and the challenge accepted without an instant's delay. The tribes did not move even when an expedition was sent to Chitral, relying on the promise that no tribal territory would be annexed. That promise was set aside, and to the great alarm of the tribes a permanent road, with military, with forts at intervals, carried for two hundred miles though tribal territory to Chitral. The tribes were further perplexed by the proceedings of the military survey parties sent in to their mountains to extend our frontier up to the Afghan boundary. Was there no provocation in all that? It became clear to them that their independence was in imminent danger. Sir George White's speech, laying down as a principle of action that whenever civilization and barbarism met the latter should be brought into subjection to the former, showed that the tribesmen were not altogether wrong in coming to the conclusion that their traditional independence was aimed at. The result was such an upheaval as was never known before. The Afridis, who had been our sworn soldiers for a generation, and had nothing to gain but a great deal to lose by declaring war on their masters, closed the Khyber against our pay and cast in their lot with the rest. Had they all risen at once the position would have been decidedly embarrassing, but fortunately each group of tribes only took the field when their neighbours were defeated.

It is difficult to understand how Lord Elgin can have come to regard the war as unprovoked, and wantonly forced upon us. Our interests could have been best served by keeping the tribes friendly and not alarming them for the security of their mountain homes. It is unnecessary to discuss the degree of success obtained at such heavy cost in fighting tribes like the Afridis that had always been friendly until they had reason to doubt our friendship. The Afridi curtain was lifted ; but we hear nothing more of proposals to annex the Afridi terrain and convert it into a sanitarium for Peshawar and Rawal Pindi. The Afridis, have learned that we can march thirty thousand men across their territory it is true and down again at the other side ; but they have also learned that the promenade is not likely to be renewed without very great provocation indeed. On our side we have learned that the Afridis are armed with the newest weapons of precision, mostly obtained from our own frontier posts ; and that they can add to their armament during the progress of our troops through their territory. If these were the objects with which the expeditions were sent out, the success achieved leaves nothing to be desired. It is something to be able to boast that after a campaign in which seventy thousand men were employed with conspicuous success, peace has been maintained for six months. and that the tribes will be careful for some time to come how they attack us. It is equally satisfactory to know, on the authority of Lord George Hamilton's Despatch to the Government of India, that the Forward School at Simla will for some time to come have to be careful not to plan unnecessary campaigns in the mountains between India and Afghanistan. It is agreable to turn from polemical matters to Lord Elgin's cordial acknowledgement of the arduous and self-denying labours of Lord Sandhurst and the Bombay Services in fighting the plague in this city and Presidency. We have already referred to the assurance of the Viceroy that the Government of India will stand shoulder to shoulder with the Bombay Government and give them practical support in carrying on the campaign. This announcement has caused great satisfaction in Bombay. The Municipality, which has received ten lakhs from the Supreme Government—very welcome aid at the present moment—will, we understand, be relieved of the payment of Rs. 3,000 a month towards the cost of bacteriological work, which the City treasury has hitherto made. In other directions substantial assitance will be afforded to enable the Local Government and the Municipality to cope with the enemy still at our gates, though happily in waning strength.

When the reforming edicts were published at Peking the Hongkong and Shanghai journals expressed the opinion that the Emperor was going too fast for his own safety. Though not assassinated as was feared, it seems that he has been seriously ill and has been deposed. According to the leading Shanghai paper, to hand by this week's China Mail, the story now is that when the Emperor fell sick the Empress Dowager, in her anxiety for his Majesty, closely questioned the eunuchs who personally waited upon the Emperor, as to what his Majesty had eaten, or drunk, or done, to bring the illness about, and, under torture, a eunuch, evidently "put up" to it, stated that "one day he was desired by Kang Yu-wei to present to the Emperor a couple of pills, which had the virtue of restoring strength to his Majesty whenever he felt tired out with his multitudinous duties." The pills being duly presented, "his Majesty kept them for a few days until the other day, when, being much harassed and tired out with reading memorials and considering them, his Majesty commanded that the pills be brought to him. These he took, using ordinary tea to take them down. He indeed felt brightened up considerably, but at night, shortly after retiring, his Majesty became feverish," continuing so until the day of the Empress Dowager's enquiry. As soon, therefore, as her Majesty received this information, she ordered the Board of Punishments, the Commandant of the Peking Gendarmerie, and the Governor Adjoint and Governor of Peking to arrest Kang Yu-wei at once. But "the modern sage" as he is called, had also a friend at court, and as the result of a communication made to him he slipped down the river, was carried on board the P. and O. steamer Ballaarat, and under escort of H. M. S. Bonaventure steamed to Hong Kong where his personal safety is made the subject of police vigilance. Meantime the Empress Dowager is apparently concerned as to her own safety. A special edict has been promulgated prohibiting "all outsiders" from entering the Forbidden City, and increasing the guards on the gates, not only of the Forbidden City, but also of the palaces at Eho port and the Western Park. No explanation of any kind is offered of the Emperor's abdication or deposition. All we are told of the Empress Dowager is that she has twice ably filled the Regency of the Empire, and never did Her Majesty fail in happily bringing to a successful issue even the most difficult problems of government. In all things she ever placed the interests of the empire before those of others and will now do so again. Into the mouth of the Emperor is placed a prayer, that for a third time Her Imperial Majesty will give her assistance and after her Majesty's gracious consent he is made to say that he truly considers this to be a "great boon both to ourselves as well as to the people of our empire." Hence the Emperor commanded that from henceforth the affairs of the State should be transacted in the ordinary Throne Hall, and that on the 23rd ult. he would, at the head of the Princes and Nobles and Ministers of the Court, attend in full dress in the Chingcheng Throne Hall to pay ceremonial obeisance to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager. Poor man !

The Bombay Railway Administration Report, to hand yesterday, shows that the length of line under the control of the local Government at the beginning of the official year was close upon 6,108 miles. Since then the Tapti Valley Railway has added 156 miles, the extension of the Gaekwar's Dahhoi line, the Ahmedabad-Prantej, the Jamnagar-Rajkot, the first section of the Rajpipla State Railway and the Dhrangadhra line have also contributed to the total, which is now set down at 6,403 miles. Each Railway records the principal features of its year's work. The G. I. P. Railway has constructed an extension of the Mohpani branch to the new coal-fields of the Nerbuda Company, has improved the Dhond viaduct and carried out numerous other works which are duly set forth. The B. B. & C. I. Railway records the approximate completion of its new administrative offices, the doubling of the line between Virar and Dahanu and further progress in the renewal of the old Warren girders. But the principal events of the Railway year were the opening to traffic of the following lines :—The Gaekwar's Vishwamitri-Padra Railway, the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, the Jamnagar Railway and the first section of the Rajpipla State Railway, added to which was the grant of a concession to the Barsi Light Railway Company.

In our news columns will be found the text of a letter which seventeen Chinese cotton merchants have addressed through Messrs Framjee Hormusjee and Co., of Hongkong, to the Bombay Millowners' Association on the subject of the depression in trade to which we have recently alluded. The Chinese merchants urge the necessity of the mills working short time and the Bombay millowners are willing to meet them as the markets are glutted. The Chinese agents, however, desire further that the Bombay mills should agitate for the imposition of export duties on raw material to the Far East, which, they argue, will at once bring them a return of their former prosperty.

A Government Resolution regarding the reorganisation of plague preventive measures on lines indicated in these columns yesterday was issued yesterday afternoon from the Secretariat.

H. E. Lord Sandhurst left yesterday morning from the Victoria Terminus for Nasick, *en route* to Mahableshwar, in company of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Private Secretary, and Captain Berkeley Levett, Aide-de-Camp. The departure was private. A few officials had assembled at the station to see the Governor off:—Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police ; Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Commissioner of Customs ; Mr. J. W. Morison, Collector of Bombay ; and Captain Broome, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District. After shaking hands with those present, Lord Sandhurst entered the saloon attached to the train, which steamed away from the station at 10-30 a.m.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, with the outward English mails of the 7th instant, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight, on Friday next.

The result of the balloting for a representative of the Bombay Mill-owner's Association to serve on the Board of Trusteess under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, was that Mr. Sassoon J. David (of the firm of Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Agents of the Standard Mills Co., Ltd., and the David Mills Co.,) was elected.

Captain Goodridge, Director of the Royal Indian Marine, has been appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy. Lieutenant the Hon. R. Carnegie, Gordon Highlanders, will join His Excellency's Staff as an extra Aide-de-Camp.

An Ahmednagar telegram reports that a fire broke out in a cotton godown on Sunday destroying bales to the value of a lakh of rupees, the property of eight native merchants.

Five men have been arrested in connection with the Oodepore dacoities in which a sum of Rs. 4,000 was looted and several Marwaries had their noses cut off.

Captain A. W. N. Taylor is appointed Commandant of the Myitkyina Battalion, Burma Military Police.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wolseley, R. A. M. C., Secunderabad, is transferred to Rangoon, relieving Major Peterkin, who goes to Secunderabad.

The services of Major Bower, 17th Bengal Cavalry, the well-known explorer, have been applied for by the War Office for the purpose of raising a regiment of Chinamen for service under the British Government.

A Plague riot is reported from Yaniyambady, in the Salem District of Madras, where the Mahomedan population resisted an attempt to segregate a solitary case found there. Two hundred sepoys have arrived on the scene.

With regard to frontier Railway survey the party told off for work will make one survey from Kushhalgarh to Kohat and another from Kalabagh to Bannu ; while a reconnaissance will be carried out from Kohat to Bannu.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th September, 1898, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1897 of 87,149 maunds with an increase of Rs. 21,288 in the earnings.

The Simla Municipal Committee have recently passed a resolution laying down the principle that no building sites should be sold within the station limits until a definite scheme for the extension of the summer capital is prepared—a sensible decision to arrive at.

The East Indian Railway Company propose, we understand, to reduplicate their line from Khana Junction to Burdwan, and to build a new chord from the latter place to Howrah in order to relieve the pressure of traffic on the existing line.

No final decision seems yet to have been arrived at respecting a railway up the Khyber, but in order that the Government of India may have all data to form an opinion upon, plans and estimates are being prepared showing the practicability and comparative cost of lines on the standard, metre, 2-feet 6-inch and 2-feet gauges respectively.

The Welsh Regiment, which was under orders to move in relief by route march from Bellary and Fort St. George to Ahmednagar, will now be railed, as the country to be passed through is in part within the area infected by plague. Ceylon has removed quarantine against Calcutta, as that port has been formally declared free of plague.

The Burma Government and the Government of India are in communication on the subject of the reform of the Burma courts ; the initiative having come from the Central Government, who are reported to be not unfavourable to the establishing of a Chief Court in the Province.

The Bengal and North-Western Railway Company are inviting the Viceroy to attend the opening of the new bridge over the Gogra, and have requested that, if prevented from attending, his Excellency will permit the structure to be called the Elgin Bridge. The construction is being accelerated in order to enable Lord Elgin to include the ceremony in the programme of his final tour.

Among the principal lines in the new three years' programme of construction now being submitted to the Secretary of State by the Government of India are the Midnapur-Jherria, the Agra-Delhi and several lines in Southern India, while extensions in Burma also figure in the list. The Nagda-Bara-Muttra-Delhi line does not at present commend itself to the Secretary of State.

The Madras Government a few weeks ago instituted special enquires into the causes of the terrible mortality in Madras, and on reports received from the Health Officer and the Sanitary Commissioner has concluded that the high death-rate "is due to the peculiar character of the season acting in conjunction with recognised insanitary conditions, and not to the existence of concealed cases of plague," as apparently it thought possible The Sanitary Commissioner ascribes the terrible mortality to the following causes also : viz., prevalence of cholera to an extent greater than has been reported ; dearness of food grains ; immigration of weakly persons from Nellore and other parts affected by the recent distress ; and increase of population over the census figures which are used in calculating percentages. With regard to the last named, says the *Madras Mail*, we would remark that the actual effect must be extremely small, for an increase of 10,000 souls would only raise the present apparent rate by 1 per mille per annum. And in dealing with Madras death-rates we must count in tens not in units !

There was a further increase in the number of both free and statute immigrants from India to the Straits Settlements last year, due, the Singapore authorities consider, to the famine in this country having a stimulating effect on emigration. In the Straits and Malay States there is a constant demand for labour, and to encourage this flow from India arrangements have recently been made for cheap passages for intending emigrants to the protected States It appears also from a Parliamentary paper just published that there was a decrease in imports of over four million dollars from India and Burma, last year, owing to smaller supplies being received of rice and opium ; but, on the other hand, exports to this country and Burma increased by 3 1-2 million dollars, larger exports of raw silk, areca nuts and fish accounting for the increase. The success of closing the mints, the paper adds, has favoured exports from the Straits to India, but has diminished exports therefrom to the Straits.

After several months, during which the import trade of Calcutta expanded in value, September accounts show a considerable falling off, equivalent to twenty-six per cent. Under one heading only is there any marked improvement during the month, and that is in the woollen trade. Even here, though the figures are greater than those for 1897, they are much less than the average for previous years. Under cotton goods the falling off was as much as fourteen lakhs in value. Cotton twist was received in smaller quantities, and reduced imports were made under both grey and coloured piece-goods. But although cotton goods have declined in the past month, it may be stated that in September, 1897, receipts were large and on a greater scale than they had been for some years past. There was again a large decrease in imports of metal, especially under iron and steel. The trade in iron is much lower than it has been for many years, and steel imports are below those for the previous year. Railway plant and machinery also exhibit a decreased trade. Sugar fell by 30,376 cwt. : very little beetroot sugar came into the port, the bulk being imported from Mauritius. Other decreases have taken place under apparel, kerosene oil, salt, and spices, the decline in miscellaneous articles being equal to five lakhs in value. In September, 1897, bullion was received to the value of nearly forty-three lakhs. In the past month the value was lower by nearly seventy per cent. Gold fell off by nearly one-half, and silver was less by twenty-three lakhs.

The Resolution on the general administration report of the Chittagong division confirms the terrible havoc and loss of life caused by the cyclone and subsequent storm-wave last year. There was a good deal of doubt at the time concerning the details of the catastrophe. It is now known that the islands of Kutubdia and Moiscal, with the adjoining sea-board, including an area of 193 square miles and having a population of over 86,000 persons, were completely devasted by the storm-wave which, in conjunction with the cyclone, caused the death of 14,000 people and 15,000 cattle, to say nothing about the thousands left homeless. It will be remembered that the Famine Charitable Relief Fund made a grant of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 7,674 was raised by public subscription for distribution in gratuitous relief, while the sum of Rs. 1,15,631 was advanced under the Land Improvement Act, chiefly for the repair of embankments. In addition to these sums remissions of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,34,295 were sanctioned, and it is satisfactory to note that the funds placed at the disposal of the Chittagong authorities were more than sufficient to cope with the distress, terrible though it was.

M. Gabriel Monod, a member of the Institute, denies most positively the authenticity of the revelations published by the *Daily News* in respect of the dealings between Count Munster and ex-President Casimir-Perier. *La Croix* authoritatively states that President Casimir-Perier had only one interview with Count Munster in January, 1895, but at that interview, *La Croix* states, no allusion was made to the restitution of any documents to Germany. "In fact," adds the journal, "no document containing the name of Dreyfus was ever mentioned." M. Casimir-Perier has declined to make any statement regarding the account of his resignation published by the *Daily News*. He simply referred his interlocutors to the statemsnt made by him before the Seine Assize Court on February 8. It was as follows :—"I know nothing regarding the (Dreyfus) affair before the court, and as to the other matters, my duty and the sentiment of my responsibility impose silence."

The Cherche Midi Prison, in which, Colonel Picquart is now so closely confined that even his courier is not allowed to visit him, has (says the "Daily News") many historical associations. It was built in the seventeenth century by the architect Victor Daily for the Countess de Verne, whose salon was famous in the days of Louis XIV. At a later period it was the residence of Madame Recamier, when it became the rendezvous of the most famous Frenchmen and women—Lucien Bonaparte, Bernadotte, afterwards King of Sweden, Madame de Stael, the Queen of Naples, the Duchess D'Abrantees, and a host of others. Nowadays the building is much changed internally. It is a military prison fitted up with cells, from the refractory cell of bare plaster without furniture to the officers' cells, such as that at present occupied by Colonel Picquart, which is provided only with a rush-bottomed chair, a deal table, and a little narrow iron bedstead with bedding. The famous pictures collected by the original owner were long ago dispersed, and the walls are bare of anything like ornament, save official regulations and notices.

Very little has been written of the Queen as a landlord, and yet her life (according to the writer of a very interesting article in the "Temple Magazine" has been full of work connected with the management of her private estates. Since the death of Earl Sydney, it is understood that Viscount Cross—who is as business-like a politician as we have—has exercised oversight with regard to the many investments and properties belonging to the Queen. This explanation accounts for the Viscount's rather frequent visits to the Queen, to whom he must be an exceedingly valuable adviser. The Queen (according to the same writer) showed from the earliest part of her reign a determination to keep in her own hands the appointment of those serving in her households ; and she has always devoted attention to the selection of these persons, with the result that she has been exceedingly well served. In condoling with the late Dean Stanley on the death of his valet, the Queen said : "I am one of those who think the loss of a faithful servant the loss of a friend, and one who can never be replaced." The Queen would never permit insolence to any servant, and she has often rebuked her little great-grandchildren for any childish want of civility to their attendants.

Hamilton Palace, near Motherwell, was en fete on Sept. 29, in honour of the wedding of Lady Flora Douglas-Hamilton, youngest sister of the Duke of Hamilton, with Major Robert Montagu Poore, lately of the 7th Hussars, eldest son of Major Robert Poore, 8th Hussars, of Old Lodge, Salisbury. No wedding in the family had been celebrated at the Palace for nearly a century, and this one was made the occasion of special rejoicing.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE SETTLEMENT OF CRETE.

LONDON, OCT. 16.

In compliance with the Ultimatum from the Powers, the Sultan has now ordered all Turkish troops to leave Crete.

THE WRECK OF THE MOHEGAN.

Later reports of the wreck of the Atlantic transport liner Mohegan give the number of the drowned as 84.

DEATH OF LADY CROMER.

Lady Cromer, wife of the British Minister to Egypt, is dead.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, OCT. 16.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 2-0 p. m., to-day.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 17.

Captain J. Ramsay goes to Quetta as Political Officer, *vice* Mr. Williams proceeding on leave, prior to officiating *vice* Mr. Carnduff, as Legislative Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

THE RAILWAY PROGRAMME.

A FEW CORRECTIONS.

I learn on enquiry that the South Indian and Burma lines in the Railway Construction Programme, stated to be under submission to the Secretary of State, are only those which have already been officially announced, the programme for them having been long since settled. Regarding the Nagda-Bara-Muttra-Delhi line, which is said not to commend itself to the Secretary of State, it seems that this decision was made and announced last year and no intimation has reached Simla indicating that any change has since taken place.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

The following Officers of the Bombay Army have been permitted to return to duty. Lieut-Colonel Ovell Deoli Irregular Force and Lieut Ross 1st Bombay Infantry.

The following Officers remain at home on extended leave : Lieutenant Dudgeon, 25th Bombay Infantry, four months ; Captain Vincent, 7th Bombay Lancers, three months and Captain Hodges, 3rd Bombay Infantry two months.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Major F. Ward is transferred from D. to B. Battery R. H. A., Major Stirling's transfer to the B. Battery being cancelled. An exchange has been sanctioned between Captains Fordyce-Buchan, 49th Field Artillery and Vigne 65th Field Battery. Captain Tyler, fifth Mountain Battery, on promotion, is posted to the 32nd Southern Division at Cork Lieutenant Pritchard Southern Division succeeding him in number five. Lieutenant Jones is transferred from the 4th to the 3rd Field Battery.

Major Kellie, Commandant Deolali Depot has been promoted to half pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

Captain Young, 41st Field Battery has been appointed A. D. C. to the Governor of Bombay.

Major Abdy, Secretary R. A. Institute, Woolwich, is posted to the 53rd Field Battery Deesa vice Lyster promoted.

Captain Massy, 24th Field Battery on promotion joins the 18th Company Western Division at Bombay.

Lieutenant Orton, 26th Bombay Infantry, proceeds immediately to Malakand as Transport Officer.

THEFT OF RIFLES.

Another theft of rifles occurred at Bareilly last night the Derbyshires having twelve Lee Metfords stolen.

RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN SPRAGUE.

Captain W. Sprague, Indian Medical Service resigns the service.

ARRIVAL OF LORD SANDHURST.

POONA, OCT. 17.

Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by his Staff, arrived at Poona at 5 this afternoon, a few officials from Bombay being present. His Excellency left at ten the same night for Satara, where the plague is now prevalent, and after a few hours' stay at that station, will proceed to Mahableshwar.

TRIAL OF DACOITS.

China Bhowani, with his nine colleagues, was charged before Mr. Alcock, Sessions Judge of Nasik, for killing a police naik and another man, named Nanda Kole.

China, who gave so much trouble at Nasik, was charged on twenty-three charges. Three of the accused, Chima Abya, Satwa Govinda Natu, and Holya Ganga, confessed to murdering the above persons, and were sentenced to be hanged. The other six confessed to being members of an unlawful assembly but denied taking any part in the murders. They were sentenced to transportation for life.

PLAGUE.

Plague has broken out in Satara and Amednagar. There were 9 cases and 3 deaths in Satara, last week, and 8 cases and 5 deaths in Ahmednagar.

Plague is very bad at Koregaum, of the Satara district. Mr. Perceval, Assistant Collector of Satara, has gone there.

In the Poona district, there were 9 cases and 6 deaths yesterday.

VIOLENT ATTACK UPON A EUROPEAN.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 17.

Last Sunday morning, a violent attack was made upon a Eupean gentleman, by the villagers of Soonkargachu, near Baraset. It is stated that Mr. Maystone, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department, went snipe shooting from Baraset to the village of Soonkergachu. While in the jungle, near the village, one of the shots accidentally struck the hand of a native boy, causing a slight injury, whereupon the villagers in a body attacked the gentleman, beat him severely, and after tying him with rope to the foot of a tree for several hours, they stole his gold watch and chain, his gun and ammunition, and then let him go. At Baraset he saw the local Deputy Magistrate, who immediately deputed the Sub-Inspector of Police to inquire into the matter. The Sub-Inspector recovered the wach and chain, and gun, and arrested some villagers, who will be charged before the Deputy Magistrate, Baraset.

CRICKET.

PATIALA'S TEAM vs. PARSEES.

PATIALA, OCT. 17.

In the match between Patiala's team and the Parsees, Patiala made 162, Buddin 41, Ranjitsingji 35, being caught splendidly by Dustoor off Machliwalla, Mistry 33, Billimoria 28. Machliwalla took six wickets for 22 runs, Mehta three for 68, Davar two for 33, Bapasola and Kharas no wickets for 21 and 12. Extras 6. The Parsees had one wicket down for 29, Kharas 15 and Kanga 12 not out, Extras 2.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

THE GREY COLD WEATHER LINE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 12.

CLANK-CLANK-CLANK—goes the Tonga car in the still clear air, as subaltern and hill captain hurry down the hill to Kalka, for in three days more the leave season will be up and every body military must be back at their posts. Meanwhile the grey cold weather line has fixed itself in the sky, and extends parallel to the horizon as the afternoon advances, and the snows gleam out clear in the quiet sunshine which makes the crisp autumn of the Himalayas a thing to be compared with even the lovliest Indian summer that sometimes smiles for a few short weeks on the late harvest at home. And a fire has become a luxury and the dark wretchedness of the rains that are past, but a memory that adds zest to the present.

Small wonder that the most has been made of the opportunity, or that social doings have crowded upon each others heels. The event of the past fortnight has of course been the Fancy Fair in aid of the Ripon Hospital, and ladies are still busy making up the accounts of their stalls. What with the lucky bag and the cafe chantant and the proceeds of the sales and Tommy Dod, I hear that little short of twenty thousand rupees will have been cleared—an amount unprecedented in Simla—and one that will be of material assistance to the hospital, which, thanks to Lady Collen and her numerous willing coadjutors, should very shortly be in a position to commence the construction of the new ward for poor Europeans, it was the object of the fair to supply.

Particulars of the autumn race-meet with which the fortnight commenced, have long since appeared in your columns, so I need not do more than refer to it here as an occasion which brought a number of people up from the plains, and drew crowds to Annandale only slightly less enthusiastic than the gatherings which had previously witnessed the Durand football tournament on the same ground. Between the two race days was the Royal Artillery dinner ; which first drew attention to the regrettable illness of our popular acting Commander-in-Chief who is not even yet about again, though I am glad to say he is understood to continue to make satisfactory progress towards recovery.

A good deal of interest has since centred in the cricket matches, first between the Maharajah of Patiala's eleven and various local teams, and afterwards in similar events in which the once redoubtable Parsees have figured. The first were noticeable for the presence of Prince Ranjit Singhji, whose display, however scarcely came up to the high expectations formed of him on his performances at home, though he made more than one large score : while the second have also illustrated the uncertainities of the game under the artificial conditions obtaining on a matting pitch on ground which is at once a cricket field and a polo place. The wonder is, not that our visitors have failed to do better, but that anyone has got into three figures at all, a feat which the bumpiness of the wicket makes a very different matter from what it would be anywhere else.

The Volunteer annual inspection which showed a creditable improvement in the efficiency of the Simla corps ; also the arrival of Lord Sandhurst, and no less than three very successful dances have also been amongst the notable events of the fortnight. The first of these dances was at Barnes court where the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Mackworth Young entertained the whole of the Volunteer Corps and their friends. The second was at Viceregal Lodge, where the Viceroy and Lady Elgin closed a season of very generous hospitality by enteraining almost the whole station upon a scale similar to the annual State Ball, and thus affording to the maximum number possible the pleasure of meeting their Excellencies once more before Lord Elgin leaves Simla for good. The third dance, to which I have referred, was a private one given to night at Bothwell by Mrs. Flood-Murray ; and I must also mention a similarly pleasant function, a few days ago, at which the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn entertained a large number off children whose girations in costume in the oldl dining hall of Kennedy House, was one og the prettiest sights Simla has seen for a long time. To-morrow night is the fancy dress ball which is being given at the Town Hall in honour of Sir James and Lady Westland, who are about to sever a long association with the station where they will be much missed, Sir James' kindly humour as much as Lady Westland's clever and charming personality having endeared them to a wide circle of friends. The dance it seems was originally inteuded to be given by friends generally, but no sooner was the fact that it was proposed known in the United Service Club where the idea originated, than so large a number of would-be subscribers presented themselves, that it was not possible to go outside the walls of that institution fos hosts. The omission has been rectified by inviting as many as the biggest room in Simla is likely to by able to hold, as guests, and it requires no prophecy to say that the function will be one of the most popular of the season.

Speaking of Lady Westland I must not omit to mention that bright little piece, *the sleeping car*, for the success of which, at the Gaiety Theatre in connection with the Fancy Fair, she has been so largely responsible. It is a comedietta of the slightes kind, but so much was it appreciated that it has been able to run some time after the fete closed, and has proved a by no means unimportant factor in raising money for the hospital.

I cannot close this letter without reference to the more aspiring performance of "the Montebanks"—the last and also about the most successful of the A.D.C., pieces of the season—which has been played to crowded houses at intervals during the past fortnight. It will be remembered as the occasion of the first appearance upon the Simla stage of a young artist of very remarkable promise in the person of Mis Beresford Lovett who takes the part of Nita, the dancing girl who converted the magicians spell into a doll, and who throws herself into the part in a way that does one good to see. With Mrs. Cuppage as Mimestra the pretty peasant girl, who is transformed by the same spell into the rheumatic old woman, she feigns, to be, and whose fine voice and graceful, figure in the duet where she and the young freebooter (Mr Haworth) she has just married, regrets the unfortunate change, is heard to advantage, it is not surprising that the piece goes well. Miss Warren's deep contralto makes a charming contrast, while Captain Annesley, the clown who explains he is such, because he had determined to be something at which no one should laugh, is really exceedingly funny. Colonel Thomson, whose painful duty it is to collect the all too numerous pieces into which the magician has exploded himself, and who loses his lodger and his prospective profits at the same cruel bang, is as lugubrious as the circumstances require, while Colonel Rundall's fallen greatness and his affection for coppers are only less realistic than the gorgeous superiority of the gay Annegato (Mr. Irvine) up to the unfortunate contretemps which converts him into a spectacled monk who goes horribly against the grain of his own self. Alfreds is perhaps a shade superior, but Terisa's (Mrs. Elsmie's) pretty grace would carry off anything in her lover, and Simla made no mistake in filling all the seats as many times as Captain Haworth could get his company together.—May we only have things as good next year.

THE FRENCH IN FASHODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not see in the English papers any reason alleged for the French occupying Fashoda and the matter is spoken of as one as a desire to extend the French Empire ; but the Arabic papers published in Cairo point out that Fashoda is the key of Egypt, as the power that holds Fashoda can control the White Nile, as it can at that point be turned to the westward, and lower Egypt it is stated, can be deprived of is annual inundation. I mention as I do not thinkit is generally known why Major Marchand selected Fahoda as the point to be seized in French interests, but evidently the French were fully aware of the advantage they would acquire by holding so favourable a position. The Arabic papers published in Egypt have lately been setting forth the iniquities of the English administration and they do not spare the French also.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON Major-General.

Hyderabad Deccan, Oct. 15.

CLOSE OF THE SPORTING SEASON.

THE sporting season of Bombay may be said to have come to an end on Saturday, when the Gymkhana brought to a successful termination their Annual Athletic and Sporting Meeting, and it may be interesting to glance back and see how the various branches of sport have fared during the monsoon. To begin with cricket I fear that no one can congratulate the Gymkhana on the result of their card. Various reasons have been supplied to account for the failure of the once premier club, but I don't think it is a subject to lay down the law about. Cheetham's absence undoubtedly made a great gap in the team, for there was no one who could be depended upon to bowl steadily through an innings, nor to keep their wicket up in the way he used to do. The absence of any new blood made it a difficult task to work up a team, and though there were several men who would have been worth playing, they were either unable to get away, or if able to do so, showed no inclination to play the national game. The Presidency matches of 1898 will long be remembered by those who witnessed them, and they showed that the Bombay Gymkana was not the only team which was out of form. Of the other clubs in Bombay the B. B. & C. I. Railway team proved itself quite strong enough to take on most and, what is more to the point, beat them.

Turning to football the event of the year was the organisation of a Gymkhana "Jockey" team. For many years the experiment has been tried but always failed. However 1898 brought forward many keen men, and the team was not only raised, but played in the Tournament. The Rugby season has been chiefly remarkable for the number of accidents, and the Gymkhana, after starting the season with a team which promised to be one of the strongest seen for some years, had to play in the tournament with a fifteen which did not come up to last year's standard. The tournaments of both games were good. In the Rugby the Welsh once more walked away with the cup though their team was certainly not so good as last year. This sporting regiment is shortly going to be stationed at Ahmednugger and next rains may see many games between them and Bombay. The 'Jockey' Tournament was a great success, and for some reason far greater interest was shown in it than is usually the case. Many excellent games were played, and the cup was eventually taken by the Highland Light Infantry. Hockey also brought out many enthusiasts and the tournament produced some tight struggles, the final especially being most exciting.

The mud sports, which are always a great feature of the monsoon, have come in for a great deal of adverse criticism during the present year. There is no doubt that the events provided weekly do not fill in the way they used to five or six years ago. It is hard to say what the reason is. Perhaps it may be that the struggle for existence is so keen that the young sportsman has no time to devote to such frivolities, or on the other hand, it may be that times are so bad and ponies so dear that many men, who would if they could, cant. However whatever is lacking in the weekly mud sports is amply atoned for in the wind-up of the season, and the secretaries have no need to complain of the entries when there is a fifty rupees cup attached to the event. Both the Athletic and Mounted Sports were quite up to the average this year, and but for the unpleasant incidents connected with the Horse and Pony Scurries, the meeting has gone off without a hitch, and the joint honorary secretaries are to be congratulated on their first attempt at running a big show. And now the next event is the Regatta. Can Bombay hold her own on the water against other Presidencies ? Let us hope so. And thus the season ends for those who don't follow hounds, and the question arises has Bombay gone back or forward ? Who is the man bold enough to answer it in public ? We whisper it to ourselves, but don't care to put the records of ten years ago side by side with those of to-day, they don't work out somehow, and those who in former years assisted Bombay to gain her many victories may well feel sad and even savage when they see her representatives go under on all sides. Let us hope that 1899 may be different.

THE LATE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

THE Austro-Hungarian Consul-General, Bombay, writes to us :—"At the appalling catastrophe which has thrown some weeks ago into mourning, the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, as well as the whole monarchy, countless signs of condolence have been despatched from all parts of the world to His Majesty. The Emperor and King desires to convey His thanks without exception to eyerybody who expressed his sympathy on the occasion of the death of Her Majesty the Empress and Queen Elizabeth."

HYDROPHOBIA.

DATURA A CURE.

THOSE of your readers who are inclined to doubt the truth of the statement contained in the cutting from the *Madras Times* headed 'Hydrophobia,' 'A Tale of native cure' published in your issue of the 13th May, writes a correspondent, may be interested to know that the '*padaing*' therein referred to is the Burmese for 'datura,' and every one is familiar at least by name with this most common of Indian poisons. A perusal of the following extract from the Dictionary of Economic Products of India should also prove interesting as showing that the use of 'datura' in cases of hydrophobia is fairly well-known. The extract runs as follows :—

"My treatment consists in giving the medicine previous to the time of the development of hydrophobia. It is usually found that hydrophobia comes forty days after the patient has been bitten by the mad dog (except some rare cases which I have known to happen within two or three weeks. My treatment is to give the following medicine two weeks after the patient has been bitten, i.e., between the fifteenth and twenty-fifth day. In the morning after the fifteenth day of the bite, about six o'clock, give a dessert spoonful of tea wood-charcoal powder. (This seems to be given lest the poison of the juice overcomes the patient.) Half an hour after give an ounce of the juice of the black datura leaves. Soon after follow with Palmyra jaggery or something else in order to check vomiting. Then, bind the person lest he does mischief to others, and keep him in the sun for four or five hours, until midday. Then, the person gradually becomes mad, and does many things like the mad dog (when these symptoms appear, it is evident that the patient had been really bitten by a mad dog, and that he will totally recover.) In the afternoon pour many pots of cold water on the head. This causes great annoyance to the patient and he resents it to the utmost, protesting loudly. Food should now be given such as pork, salt-fish, brinjal, horse gram, Bengal gram, etc. etc. The patient may be considered out of danger and should receive simple light diet."

"If you were to treat a person already suffering from hydrophobia, then you must scratch the front part of his head with a lancet so as to make it bleed a little and rub in the ground leaves of the black datura as well as give the juice internally"

FOOTBALL.

HOLKAR COLLEGE *VS.* FORT CLUB.

AN interesting match of Football was played off on the 14th instant between the Holkar College and the Fort eleven on the ground of the former. Almost all the students of the College besides some spectators from the Fort were present and watched the game with keen interest. The following are the details :—

The College Team included besides Principal Cholmondeley, Messrs. Tembe (captain), Upadhye, Gurtu, Billoray, Mandwadkar, Deo, Nande, Kunte, Dandavate and Hakchar. The Fort eleven consisted of soldiers of his Highness the Maharaja Holkar's Artillery. It was indeed a contest between the brains on one side and the muscles on the other. The Fort won the toss and they elected to play. The game started at 5 p.m. The Dean of the College acted as referee. The College set the ball in motion, and for a time the struggle was sharp between the forwards on both sides. Nothing remarkable happened for a while, the ball being successively dribbled and passed backward and forwards. The score being nil up to this time, Mandwadkar, drawing the ball out of the scrimmage being helped by Deo, centred it to Nande, who with a fine kick shot the ball through the opponents goal. The whistle was given for half time. In the next half the artillery vigorously made 2 or 3 good assaults on the College goal posts, but the College backs consisting of Principal Cholmondeley and Tembe managed to force the game out of their own half into that of the artillery. After a few minutes of attacks and counters Kunte with the help of Dandvate snatching the ball passed it to Nande, who again kicked it through the enemy's goal-posts, thus winning a second goal for the College. This caused a little bit of nervousness on the part of the artillery and the College again got the opportunity of securing a third goal. For ten minutes more the game continued when the time was sounded. The College won by three goals to nil. From the artillery Dube (captain), Shankarprasad, and Dhansing played well.

PLAGUE MEASURES IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution was issued yesterday afternoon with reference to the re-organization of railway medical inspection, surveillance, and other plague measures in the Bombay Presidency as under :—

After very careful consideration Government have decided to make certain changes in the method of dealing under the Epidemic Diseases Act with travellers by railway. So far as experience indicates, plague is conveyed by the exodus of infected persons from a plague centre and by infected bedding and clothing ; secondly, by persons from healthy localities visiting the plague centre and bringing the germ away either in their bodies or clothing. Therefore any system of sanitary administration must aim at preventing or minimizing the spread of disease by infected persons, clothing or baggage. In view however of the fact that there is little prospect of a speedy termination to the plague epidemic, the organization of measures for preventing the spread of infectious disease must be of

A MORE PERMANENT CHARACTER

than has hitherto been contemplated. As a permanent feature of epidemic regulations detention camps and passes are impossible. It is evident that it is impracticable over a large area and a prolonged period of time to close the ordinary channels of daily business and intercourse without very sorely trying the patience of the public and jeopardising general prosperity.

Government wish it to be understood that

RAILWAY DETENTION CAMPS AND PASSES WILL BE DISCONTINUED.

and that to replace them a very strict medical examination accompanied by disinfection of clothing, where necessary, will be instituted at convenient railway centres and at places of arrival. Persons coming from infected localities will also be subject to surveillance for ten days after arrival. Government are pleased to direct that the measures described in this Government Resolution shall replace the system of passes and railway detention camps.

THE NEW MEASURES.

These measures are as follows :—

(*a*) Stringent medical examination of each traveller.

(*b*) Careful desinfection of suspicious articles.

(*c*) Correct ascertainment and record of the location of travellers after they have been permitted to enter a town.

(*d*) Special regulations for travellers who cannot be depended upon to give a trustworthy account of their residence and movements or are suspicious whether by reason of their appearance or symptoms or the dirty condition of their cloths or effects.

First, as to medical examination.—The organization of the revised measurers will be entrusted to a selected Medical Officer. A list of the places at which the medical examination will be conducted will be publihed with the least possible delay and due notice will be given to the public of any subsequent alterations that may be found necessary. At each examining station the examination should be conducted in the same way as for passengers departing by sea from Bombay. The following instructions are to be observed in the medical examination of travellers.

At all places where medical examination is established, there must be stationed women who are qualified to make the examination of travellers of the female sex. First and second class passengers and parda ladies should not ordinarily be required to leave the carriages and the usual pulse examination will suffice unless they exhibit suspicious symptoms. If such passengers are detained for any reason, they should, as far as posible, be provided with accommodation suitable to their status and habits of life.

Third class passengers except parda ladies must be required to detrain. The details of the system of examination and general arrangements must be left to the Supervising Medical Officer to settle, but it will be his duty to maintain

ONE STANDARD OF STRICTNESS EVERYWHERE.

The examination, as already stated, will follow the lines of the examination made at the port of Bombay that is, the salient feature will be the thermometer test, the thermometer being placed under the arm and not in the mouth. It will not be necessary to apply this test to persons coming from places at a distance from an infected area, and it may be postponed till after departure of the train in the case of all those who would in any case be detained for the purpose of having their clothing or baggage disinfected. But it should be applied, as far as possible, to travellers from an infected locality or its neighbourhood. Ordinarily it is hoped that travellers whom it is not necessary to detain for other reasons will after examination be allowed to continue the journey in the train by which they arrived. It may be however that during rapid exodus from an infected town large numbers may have to be dealt with. In this event the examination must not be hurried so as to become lax and the passengers must be detained till another train. The more thorough the examination the less likelihood there is of persons knowing themselves to be infected attempting to travel. Any individual whose temperature exceeds the normal even by a fraction may, subject to the discretion of the Medical Officer, as hereinafter provided, be detained, until after the train has left, for further examination and the record of full particulars. The Medical Officer will thus have full leisure to decide whether the individual may be allowed to proceed or must be detained under observation or sent into the plague hospital. Persons detained under observation on account of a suspiciously high temperature will be examined twice daily while such detention lasts and if found to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer to be suffering from disease other than plague, cholera or small-box will be allowed to proceed on their journey without further delay. Person travelling with a certificate signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a meditcal practitioner specially authorized in this behalf by the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay certifying the illness from which the person is suffering and that the persons is free from suspicion of plague will be

PERMITTED TO TRAVEL TO DESTINATION

without any detention. The certificate must be signed and dated not earlier than one day previous to the commencement of the journey and must describe the individual sufficiently for purposes of identification by the entry of one or more indeliable marks. Persons tsavelling with certificates of inoculation, provided the date of such inoculation is certified to be within the last six months but not within ten days immediately proceeding and the identity of the holders is not open to doubt, will ordinarily be allowed to pass with the examination prescribed for first and second class passengers except that they will probably be required to detrain. The examining Medical Officer shall have full discretion to permit an individual with a temperature in excess of normal to proceed. The fact and the reason for the permission must be intimated to the Plague Authority of the place of destination by telegraph, and this can only be allowed where the destination of the traveller is a place where a second medical examinrtion can be made. In such cases the individual must be placed in charge of the guard and not allowed to alight till arrival at the place indicated. If however the Medical Officer is satisfied that the excess of temperature is not due to plague, he shall give a certificate stating the cause or illness and permitting the individual to alight anywhere. Whenever any person is detained it shall be at the option of members of the same family or party travelling in the same train to ramain with such person.

No subordinate will be empowered to order detention or to decide as to the results of examination. At each examining station a staff of Mahomedan, Brahmin and other suitable employes, trained to handle the thermomoters, will be entertained. The thermometers will invariably be read and the temperature noted by the Medical or other Commissioned Officers in charge or by specially approved Assistants. The examining stations will be as few as possible,

DISINFECTION OF PROPERTY.

Secondly, as to the disinfection of clothing and bedding by steam.—The importnnce of this precaution cannot be overrated, and to be effective it must be thorough, but it will be exercised only in the case of persons who are, either as coming from a plague-stricken locality and having lived with people amongst whom plague has been prevalent, or from the sordid condition of their clothing or baggage, believed to be likely to carry infection. Persons free from suspicion on this account will not be detained for the purpose of disinfection, and there will ordinarily be no necessity to put the great majorty of travellers to any inconvenience. Detention for the process of disinfection will not occupy more than a few hours.

The name and and address and destination of each person whose temperature has been taken or whose effects have been disinfected will be recorded on a ticket bearing a consecutive number of that day's issue, Presentation of this ticket, under precautionss as to indentity and as to verification of residence, will procure for the traveller enterance into any town, subject to a second test of the temperature should the authorities of the town consider it necessary and subject to the provisions of paragraph 13. Tthe ticket will ordinarily be operative for 24 hours only.

TEN DAY SURVEILLANCE.

Thirdly, as to the surveillance of the individual for ten days after arrival or during any shorter period of his residence.—To this Government attach the very highest importance, and the plan is already working well in several of the more important towns. But the organization requires close attention and within the lines that Government prescribe the Collector and District Magistrate is responsible for the maintenance of strict watch over new arrivals. Under no circumstance will any respectable healthy person who can give a reterence either in the place he came from or in the place at which he has arrived be detained. If necessary, the authority at the station can send the individual to one of the Ward Superintendents or other Plague Authority whose duty it will he to ascertain where the individual finds lodging and if necessary, to arrnge for some watch over his movements.

Arrivals will be registered in a book and be numbered consecutively. The book will show the usual particulars of name, age, caste, &c., and in addition to the station of departure the place whence the traveller started and the address to which he is proceeding will be entered. The book will also show to whom this address has been communicated and whether observation for ten days has been recommended. In the remarks column the purpose of the journey and the length of stay as stated by the passenger and any remarks about the medical examination will be recorded. If observation is not recommended the reason for exemption will be recorded. The passenger will be furnished with a printed notice bearing the same serial number as in the arrival register and directions showing exactly what the passenger is required to do. For example, that he must reside at the address indicated, appear at stated dates and hours at an indicated place and not change his residence up to a certain date without intimation to an officer named. At Poona a certain number of trustworthy native gentlemen have been enrolled as volunteers who attend at the railway station by roster and who are responsible that the person they vouch for will present himself for surveillance and the address given is the correct one. Persons who cannot get a volunteer to vouch for them, deposit their baggage whilst they seek lodgings.

Special effort will be made to render the obligation to report themselves from time to time

AS LITTLE IRKSOME AS POSSIBLE

to the persons under surveillance. As soon as the traveller is discharged from surveillance he will be given a health certificate under precautions as to identification.

Fourthly, as to special regulations for travellers who cannot be depended upon to give a trustworthy account of their residence and movements or are suspicious whether by reason of their appearance or symptoms, or the dirty condition of their clothes or effects.—Under this head a discretion must be left to local authorities to issue such orders as may be necessary consistent with the general instructions, and declared policy of Government, particularly as enunciated in pragraph 10.

EXAMINING STATIONS.

Another Government Notification issued yesterday fixes the stations at which medical examination of travellers by railway will be made as follows :—

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—Palghar—Up and Down trans, Anand (*a*)—Down trains.

G. I. P. Railway.—(Calcutta Line).—Kalyan—Down trains, Maumad (*a*)—Down trans, Bhusawal (*a*)—Down trains.

Dhond Manmad, Railway.—Manmad (*a*)—Up and Down trains.

G. I. P. Railway—(Madras Line).—Kalyan—Down trains, Poona (*a*)—Up and Down trains. Sholapur (*a*)—Down trains.

(*a*) Southern Maratha Railway.—Poona, (*a*) Satara Road Belgaum and Hubli—Up and Down trains. Bagalkot.—Trains from the South. Londa.—All alighting from the Southern Maratha Railway and all travelling westward from Londa.

At stations marked with (*a*) there is also steam disinfecting apparatus, except at Bhusawal where disinfection is carried out by other means. The clothing, bedding and baggage of persons coming from or suspected of coming from a plague stricken neighbourhood who are believed to be likely to convey infection either from having lived with people among whom plague has been prevalent, or from the dirty condition of their clothing or baggage, will, at the discretion of the Medical Officer, be liable to disinfection.

Any alterations in this notification found necessary will be duly notified from time to time.

The following handbill for guidance is available at all railway stations :—

HANDBILL.

The following information is published for the guidance of travellers by railway in the Presidency of Bombay :—

Persons travelling with a certificate signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a medical practitioner specially authorized in this behalf by the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, certifying the illness from which such person is suffering, and also that such person is free from suspicion of plague, will be permitted to travel to destination without detention.

N.B.—The certificate must be signed and dated not earlier than one day previous to the commencement of the journey, and must describe the individual sufficiently for identification by the entry of one or more indelible marks.

Persons travelling with certificates of inoculation, provided the date of such inoculation is certified to be within six months but not within ten days immediately preceding, and the identity of the holders is not open to doubt, will ordinarily be regarded as free from suspicion of plague, though disinfecting of the clothing, bedding and baggage may be considered advisable.

When the excess of temperature in any person is found by the examining Medical Officer not to be due to plague, such person will receive a certificate and will be permitted to proceed.

Whenever any persons is detained, it is at the option of any members of the family or party travelling with such person to remain with such person.

At stations where the District Magistrate or Political Agent considers it neecssary there will be medical examination of all persons alighting, any supplementary disinfecting considered necessary will also be undergone.

On arrival at destination the passenger must correctly state his name, age, caste, &c., the place whence he came, the address in the town or the name of the village to which he is proceeding, the purpose of his journey and the proposed length of his stay.

The passenger on arrival will be furnished with a notice informing him what he is required to do, namely, that he must reside at the address he has indicated and must not change such residence without permission for the number of days stated in the notice (usually 10 days), that he must show himself on certain dates between certain hours at a place stated in the notice and, if prevented from appearing, must send intimation stating the reason and where he can be found.

No respectable healthy person who can give a satisfactory reference either in the place he came from, or in the place at which he has arrived, will be detained if it appears that he has truly described himself and his intentions.

Note 1.—At Poona accredited volunteers attend at the railway station, who are responsible that the person they vouch for will abide by the rules of the surveillance system.

Note 2.—Special forms of certificates for Mahabaleshwar are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner for Plague Operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent, Mahabaleshwar.

Any person making false statements or committing breaches of the plague rules regulating by railway and the system of surveillance will be liable, subject to the sanction of the District Magistrgte, under Section 188, Indian Penal Code, to be punished with imprisonment of their description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupee, or with both.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N. W. P. COTTON.

THE second forecast of the cotton crop for 1898 reads :—Except in a few districts the rain in August was continuous and above the normal, but the falls in September were very moderate, and the breaks which intervened were particularly benificial to the cotton crop. In the Meerut and Agra divisions and the greater part of Rohilkhund the moderate rainfall of the season has much benefited the crop ; weeding operations were properly carried out and the crop is flourishing. Elsewhere including Bundelkhand, an inportant cotton-growing tract,—excessive rains have damaged the crop more or less and retarded weeding operations. Owings to late sowings the crop was backward and the pods have now begun to appear. They are generally reported to be in good condition ; and the present clear weather is likely to improve the prospects of the crop. Owing to the destruction of plants in places from excessive rains the area under cotton is now estimated at about 20 per cent. less than the normal. If 100 is taken to represent a normal crop the average condition of the present crop at the end of September was as under :—

Meerut 90, Agra and Rohilkhand 85, Allahabad 75, Benares 60, Gorakhpur 70, Lucknow 80, Fyzabad 75.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th October, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·848
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	83·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	·776
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) ..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	89·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of wind*	E, ESE, W, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	100

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE OVERSTOCKED COTTON MARKET.

CHINESE REPRESENTATION.

THE China cotton merchants through Mr. Mehta of Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Company have addressed the following letter to the Honourable Mr. N. N. Wadia C.I.E. President, Bombay Millowners' Association, Bombay :—

Dear Sir, The Chinese Merchants of this Colony dealing in Indian Yarn having unitedly come to the conclusion in order to tide over the present exigencies of the Yarn trade in this market chiefly brought about by oversupplies form India, Japan and other sources without the usual outlets open for their ordinary consumption that a repesentation should be made by wire to the mills affiliated with your Association to urgently impress upon them the necessity of adopting for the time being a short-time movement with a view to bring about curtailment of production and consequently of shipments conveyed to me the request of sending a wire to your Association to the effect of their views.

A copy of their letter conveying the request I beg to enclose with this in order to place the views of the Chinese merchants in their full entirety as to the present over laden juncture before your Association, and I hereby beg to confirm the transmission of the following message on the 8th instant :—

"Chinese merchants unitedly urge, necessity mill working short-time. Rebellion Kwangsi, Kwangtung seriously interfering—closing outlets. Stocks sold and unsold one lac Hongkong—half Shanghai—Urgency retarding shipments extreme."

Your reply to this message was duly to hand on the 9th instant reading :—

"Committee will consider question of short time provided China and Japan mills co-operate—Millowners."

Believe me, I cannot sufficiently express to you the thanks of the Chinese merchants for so promptly voicing to them the views of your Association at the present momentous urgency.

Personally, considering the present position of the yarn industry in India, Japan, and in China, I am not much in accord with the views of the Chinese merchants as to the feasibility of the remedy they advocate to relieve the present congestion. The figures that they set forth as to sold and unsold stocks in this market and in Shanghai are beyond dispute. They are verifiable by various tests and comparisons, but the one test of heavy accumulations in the godowns of importers is of a very crucial nature, and it goes to show in a very concrete manner and beyond the shadow of a doubt that the present accumulations are unprecedentedly heavy, and that they have very momentous bearings if taken in conjunction with importations of the outturns of the mills of Japan and those of the North. That the over-loading is at the present moment a result of the rebellion in the two Kwangs is also certain. It is not only that the markets of these two large consuming provinces have been temporarily shut off but other large markets for instance those of the distant province of Yunan have also been shut off inasmuch as Kwangsi being the high-road for conveyance of commodities to Yunan, that province though not at present affected with rebellion, has by the very closure of Kwangsi been likewise barred against supplies from the distributing centres. But the closure of these important outlets cannot but be temporary in its duration. The latest advices received by the Chinese merchants themselves from the interior of the country lend a hope that the suppression of the rebellion is not far distant now and that it will not be very long before a clear line can be announed. If the cause of the rebellion as to heavy stocks stood alone one may even look for a reaction in the matter of demadd and to some extent in the matter of prices as well. But the difficulties that truly beset the yarn trade and the spinning industry of India are not of a short-lived character. Though at the present moment they are shrouded under the cover of the rebellion of the two Kwangs, the duration of the competition that has of late been set rolling by the mills in Japan and China cannot for a moment be doubted. Despite all disadvantages as to prices and difficulties as to disposal, the working of the 75 mills of Japan running 973,422 spindles, and of the 15 mills in Shanghai and at outports running at present 292,440 spindles, to be brought to their full complement of 450,200 spindles, distinctly evinces that the competition against the mill industry of India will have a permanent tenure, and that competition is daily gaining so much in strength and intensity that any such ephemeral measure as a short-time movement, if adopted exclusively by the Indian mills, and without the co-operation of the mills of China and Japan, would, instead of relieving the present congestion, at the least keeper intact, if not enhance, present difficulties of over-supply inasmuch as any curtailment of production brought about by the Indian mills would instantly be replaced by the mills of Japan and of China. To instance a result of the competition ; for the fortnight ended 10th September last, whilst Shanghai took 4,200 balei of Indian threads, the off-take of Japanese threads was 3,000 bales, and of local threads about 2,200 bales. Had there been no competition, and if the mills of Japan and China had been working on different lines for finer threads as at first contemplated and not for coarser counts, the result of the fortnight's operation in Shanghai would have been sales of about 9,000 bales of Indian thread. The figure of 9,000 bales would have had its own value, and the present outcry about the rebellion of the two Kwangs shutting off large outlets would hardly have been recognized, and such a deterioration as of dols10 to dols15, or well nigh 20 per cent in the matter of prices within the short space of about two months would scarcely have been experienced. The present experience, as affecting sold and unsold stocks, affects holders, both foreigners and Chinese, and certainly lends a justification to the urgency of the Chinese representation, but, unfortunately, the remedy advocated does not cover present and impending difficulties of a permanent character, and consequently puts it out of the pale of feasible practicability. I am sure the Chinese merchants will not fail to see and scan the inevitable as the competition progresses. It may be said that the remedy for the present state of the trade must come to a greater extend from within. The exercise of economy recommended in working is very desirable, but it can hardly change the relative positions of the trade and industry in India, Japan, and China, as, given the mills, the same principle of economy is not past recognition or enforcement by any of the competitors. The Bombay mills, having a central location in the midst of cotton producing districts, have an immense advantage and superiority over Japan and China. The latter can hardly come up in the point and in the extent of having suitable raw material ready at hand, and however much they may compete, they have to rely for the chief portion of their raw material for manufacturing coarser counts on India and India alone, and the one feature that is not to be neglected is, that, whateve the extent of the competition, the opposition from the mills of India, possesing the indicated natural and permanent advantage, can hardly be extinguished. In this connection the margin of difference between importations in the Far East of the raw material and the manufactured stuff is a vital factor. If the margin of difference is a small quantity, the superiority and natural advantage of the proximity of the raw material are in a great measure minimised. The Japanese mills, seeing the nearness of parity with India on that scare, instituted movements in their country for the abolition of import duty on cotton and export duty on yarn. Having succeeded therein the competition has assumed a formidable shape for the Indian mills. Lancashire acted in an analogous manner before. To support and maintain her industry it had been one long struggle with her to get the Indian manufacturing industry fettered. Is it not incumbent on the Bombay mills, under the present changed circumstances of the industry, to work on the same lines? There is much more reason for them to do so. To stem the torrent of *foreign* competition there is much more reason that the Bombay mills should agitate and institute a movement for the imposition of export duty on raw material to the Far East. The mills in Shanghai are for the most part owned by foreigners, not Britishers. If there was justification for the prolonged struggle of Lancashire against the industry of an allied country, there will be much more justification on the part of India to go in for a movement to protect her industry against for the most part an alien competition. Work the oracle for the imposition of export duty on cotton shipped to the Far East, and as soon as that impost is established, the Indian mills will at once see a return of their former prosperity.

Copy.

To H. M. MEHTA, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned Chinese Merchants dealing in Indian Yarn and Cotton, request you to send a Telegram on our behalf to Mill-owners' Association at Bombay, asking them urgently to work the Mills affiliated with the Association short-time. Our reasons for making this request to the Association are :—

Unprecedentedly large stocks—sold and unsold—in this market and in Shanghai without adequate outlets for their immediate consumption. We estimate

Unsold stock in	Hongkong	55,000	Bales
Sold " "	"	42,000	"
Unsold " "	Shanghai	32,000	"
Sold " "	"	18,000	"

The rebellion in Kwangsi and Kwangtung has to answer for this unprecedently heavy accumulations, and as the uncertainty of its duration and course increases, the demoralization in the two principal markets is ever on the increase, and unless some curtailment of arrivals transpires, the probability is the markets will further get into demoralization, to the serious detriment of the yarn trade in India and China. The urgency of the present position is evident here from the figures given above, as also from the accumulations of Japanese and locol threads in the principal markets, and the necessity of short time has been recognized both by Japanese and Chinese Mills, and we trust it will also be recognized by the Bombay Spinnings.

We propose your sending the following telegram:—

Mill-owners' Association, Bombay.

Chinese Merchants unitedly urge necessity Mills working short-time. Rebellion Kwangsi, Kwantung seriously inferring closing outlets. Stocks sold unsold one lac Hong kong half Shanghai. Urgency retarding shipments extreme.—We are, &c.

(Sd.) 17. CHINESE MERCHANTS.

THE EXTORTION CASE.

CLIVE DURANT'S DEFENCE.

AT the adjourned Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, the case in which Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit charges Clive Durant with attempted extortion of money, was called on for further enquiry before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Branson and Mr. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, while the accused defended himself. The platform of the Court and the gallery were densely crowded as at the previous hearing. The special jury which assisted in the trial, as composed as follows:—

Mr. R. A. Hildreth, Foreman

Mr. J. A. Lord
Mr. E. H. McDowell
Mr. J. W. Rice
Mr. F. J. Clark
Mr. N. G. Velinkar
Mr. Govind K. Ranade
Mr. Brijmohan Lall
Mr. Sorabji C. Sett

Durant, at the opening of the proceedings, referred again to Williams's two letters to Mr. Cotgrave.

His lordship said the great thing was to go on with the evidence for the defence. His lordship would consider Durant's application with regard to the letters at the end of the evidence.

Mr. Jinnah, barrister-at-law, who was Williams's counsel, was called into the witness-box.

Mr. Jinnah said that he had seen Williams, who would not consent to disclose what took place between them.

Williams was here called and asked by his lordship if he had any objection to Mr. Jinnah stating what had transpired between them as counsel and client.

Williams said that he strongly objected to Mr. Jinnah stating anything which passed between them under section 126 of the Evidence Act.

Durant then put several questions to the witness which his lordship ruled were irrelevant.

Durant (to the witness): Did you ever receive any communication from Williams to the effect that he wanted you to give false evidence?—I decline to answer the question.

His lordship: Why do you decline? Was he at the time your client?—Yes, he was. All communications made to me by Williams were professional before he turned an approver. I have not interviewed him or discussed the point with him ever since he has become an approver.

Did you advise him to turn an approver?—I decline to answer the question.

Mr. W. Le Geyt, a cotton-broker, said that he was for some time a partner with Mr. Lalli, who was a witness in the case in the lower Court and who was not called at the Sessions. Witness had an important interview on the 18th May with Battliwalla.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson, witness said that he was not a successful cotton-broker. He had been insolvent six times. His application for insolvency was pending in Court. He did not owe any money to Sorabji.

Mr. J. B. Browne, an undertaker and sculptor, examined by Durant, said that he had known Battliwalla for about eight or nine years. He remembered the 18th May last. He saw Battliwalla that day in his office at about a quarter past 4 o'clock. Witness saw him in connection with a house. He was fully an our with Battliwalla.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson, witness said he remembered the day because he had an important engagement in the Fort that day. Battliwalla never raised money for him.

Mr. T. Drewit, the Government Inspector of Boilers, examined by Durant, said he held that appointment for ten years, the late Mr. Moylan being his predecessor. Mr. Moylan was one of the examiners for engineers. Witness was not an examiner. When a certificate was granted, there were more than one signature appended to it. Witness knew Nanabhoy Cowasjee. He remembered Durant bringing Nanabhoy to him.

Durant asked several questions of the witness, which were ruled as irrelevant.

Jethabhoy Mathuradass, head clerk to the last witness, was next called.

Mr. Macpherson contended that the evidence of the clerk was inadmissible.

His lordship ruled that it was admissible.

Durant (to witness): Is Nanabhoy Cowasjee's name on the list.

Witness: No.

If his name had been there it would appear on the list?—Yes.

Burjorjee Limjee Battlibnoy, examined by Durant, said he was a piece-goods merchant and had a shop in Medows Street. He knew Mr. Jeejeeboy Petit, the prosecutor, and also Framjee Burjorjee Lallya, witness in the case, and also Battliwalla. Witness never told Mr. Jeejeebhoy that his shop was mortgaged to Battliwalla for three thousand rupees. Battliwalla advanced him money on current account. Lally proposed to the witness to see Mr. Jeejeebhoy, and he accordingly saw him. Lally left a written paper (produced) with the witness. Lally wanted witness to add in the statement that Battliwalla, Durant, Mehta and Dady met together and were planning about extortion. Lally told him that witness would have to agree to it and add the statement to the paper. Lally also wanted him to add the statement that Battliwalla wanted twenty-five thousand rupees from Mr. Jeejeebhoy, and that Battliwalla said that the amount was not sufficient and that he wanted a more substantial sum. Witness did not consent to make such a statement as he had conscientious scruples to make a false statement. Lally said that he was acting on behalf of Mr. Jeejeebhoy. Witness and Lally then went to Mr. Jeejeebhoy's office. Lally told him that he had made so much money in the brokerage business that it would last him for several years. Lally further told him that the brokerage was given to him to give false evidence in the case. Lally said that witness would also get brokerage from five to ten thousand rupees if he gave false evidence. Witness did not want to accept the bribe. He simply wanted to see how well-to-do people crushed poor people by sheer force of money. He all the time gave Lally to understand that he would accept the bribe. Lally took witness to Mr. Jeejeebhoy's office, where there were Messrs. Davar and Jeejeebhoy Mistry. Witness was cordially welcomed. He was given to understand that if he gave evidence on their behalf he would be benefited. Witness went at about 3 o'clock to Mr. Owen's office in company with Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Mistry and Mr. Davar. At Lally's request Mr. Owen examined him, and witness made a statement the same as he had been asked to make in Mr. Jeejeebhoy's office. He was asked by Mr. Jeejeebhoy to sign the statement, but he refused to do so. Witness never told Mr. Jeejeebhoy that he owed Rs. 3,000 to Battliwalla, to whom his shop was mortgaged. Witness did not care to sign the false statement that he had made. What he said was he would go to the Court and say what was true. He went the same day to Battliwalla's office and warned him in the presence of two others, who were sitting there, as to what was being done behind his back. Lally saw him shortly afterwards and told him to stick to his promise and not to turn round. Mr. Davur came to his shop and asked if he was coming or not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson.

Did Mr. Owen read over to you what you had stated in English?—Yes.

Is it not the case that you made your statement in English to Mr. Owen occasionally helped out by other persons there, as you have been in this Court?—For the most part I was helped by Mr. Mistry. I said nothing about signing at that time.

Mr. Owen has written that the above was read over carefully by Mr. Burjorjee Battlebhoy, and he stated that it was quite correct. Is not that true?—I made no reply.

His lordship: If it is there so written by Mr. Owen, is it false?—How can I say?

His lordship: you can say whether it is false or not?—I did not admit that it is correct.

His lordship: If Mr. Owen has taken it down like that, is it false?—I cannot say

His lordship: Well then, you do not remember?—I do not remember.

His lordship: Then you cannot say whether it was read over to you or not?—I do not remember well.

Mr. Macpherson: Mr. Owen says that you were never asked to sign that statement at all. Is that untrue?—I was asked to sign by Mr. Mistry. I said there was no use my signing the statement. I shall come to court and state what I know.

How much do you owe to Battliwalla now?—About a thousand rupees on current account.

You are now being sued for Rs. 1,800 in the Small Causes Court!—Yes, it is in consequence of this case. Hasam Rahimtula is the complainant. There is a short-date summons issued. I owe him money.

Witness, continuing, said he did not tell Mr. Davur that the reason why he was not going to give evidence was that he was indebted to Bottliwalla.

Mr. Macpherson intimated to the court that he proposed to tender Mr. Owen to make the statement.

His lordship here told Durant that he was going into side issues, which was not the proper thing to do. He should confine himself to the main issue or the charge against him.

Mr. H. Faulkner, acting Deputy Manager of the Tramway Company, gave evidence to the effect that he was in Battliwalla's office for some time on the 18th May. He produced a press copy of a letter which he wrote to Bottliwalla on the subject of the purchase of a bicycle.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson, witness said that he was the son-in-law of Mr. W. Le Geyt.

I believe you had money dealings with Battliwalla?—Not on my account.

Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee Mehta, acting editor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, deposed to Nanabhoy Cowasjee representing to him when he came to sell a copy of the information, that he was the son of Cowasjee Mehta.

A. T. Colville, a sub-inspector employed in the Municipality, gave evidence to the effect that at the request of Durant, he and one Mr. Hodges agreed to go to the Fitzgerald Hotel to hear what passed between Durant and a Parsee who was expected to come to the hotel. Durant had informed witness that a Parsee wanted to play some tricks with him, and he wanted witness to hear it. Dorabjee Patel, whom he knew by name and reputation, came to the hotel on the 15th May, and witness was then hiding himself behind a screen with Hodges in an adjoining room. Dorabjee would not sit in the room, but went out into the verandah, stating that it was very hot inside. Durant had some conversation with Patel which witness could not hear. He could only hear their voices. On the following night, Dorabjee Patel and Jehangir Davur turned up, and as the conversation on that occasion also took place on the verandah, he could not hear it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson, witness said that he did not take any note of the days at the time. He knew Dorabjee by name, but never spoke to him. This was the first day he came to court to give evidence. He was employed in the Muncipality only last month, and had not yet drawn his salary. He was unemployed in May. He was a passenger guard on the G. I. P. Railway before April. He was dismissed from the railway service because he travelled without a ticket to Egatpoora.

Mr. Macpherson: Was that the only occasion when you performed the part of an eavesdropper?—Witness:—Yes, that was the only occasion. A dozen people pointed out Dorabjee Patel to me, but I can not give the name of any one of them.

Mr. F. Hodges, examined by Durant, said that he was engaged for the next month as a store-keeper in a cotton mill at Ahmedabad. He lived in Bellasis Road. He was a friend of the last witness and remembered the night of the 15th May last. On that night between 8 and 8-30 p.m. witness was with his friend Colville, when the accused came up. He asked them to be witnesses of what passed between him and Dorabjee Patel, whom he expected to come up to him. They consented and concealed themselves in Durant's room behind a screen. Dorabji Patel, on coming up about 9 p.m., said it was hot, and that he should like to be in the verandah. Durant and Dorabji Patel went and sat in the verandah near a round table. Witness could not hear what passed; he could hear only a mumble of voices. Dorabji Patel left by the Sankli Street in about twenty minutes. The next evening witness and his friend Colville were again concealed behind the screen in Durant's room. That evening Dorabjee Patel and Jehangir Davur came to the house; and had a conversation with Durant in the verandah. Witness could not hear the conversation; but heard only noises. Dorabji Patel and Jehanjir Davur left after about a quarter of an hour through the compound of the hotel and by Sankli Street.

To the judge: On neither occasion could I hear any conversation. The object with which I went to the house was not accomplished.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson: I was a passenger guard on the G. I. P. Railway for several years, and that is how I became acquainted with Colville. I left the railway with the intention of proceeding to Mombassa. Occasionally I worked as stevedore. Durant seemed to have known Colville before. I took a written note of the dates. I have not got it with me. I had seen Dorabji on several occasions before the 15th. I had seen him when knocking about my business I had seen him in Khetwady.

Who told you his name?—A friend.

Has the friend a name?—I don't want to mention it.

Now, out with it. You can have no objection in mentioning the name of your friend? It was Mr. Colville.

What did your friend tell you about Dorabjee?—Nothing beyond his name. I saw Dorabjee on several occasions alone, and remembered his having been pointed out to me by Colville.

Did you see Davur before the 16th?—Perhaps I had not seen him before. That was the first time. I saw him again in court this morning and recognised him. I concealed myself in Durant's room only to oblige him. I had never done so before. I have not talked about the incident with any one. I did not mention it to my wife at Durant's request.

Mr. M. T. Carroll, examined by Durant, said he was manager of Messrs. William Watson and Co. He remembered Mr. Owen and Mr Rozario coming to the office to inspect the cheque. It was drawn on the 17th, and was cashed on the 19th Nanabhoy was brought to witness some weeks later, and said that, in his presence, Durant had cashed the cheque. Durant said twice he had cashed the cheque. The third time he said it he was in a carriage outside the office. Mr. Owen and Mr. Rozario then left.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson: There was nothing impossible in a cheque being presented to a Bank, and its being sent to another Bank to collect it in the course of the same day. It is an every day occurrence.

The name of Dinbai was called, but she did not answer.

Durant wanted to know why the subpoena was not executed by the Sheriff.

He lordship said Durant might call the Sheriffs, officer for that purpose.

Mr. Thomas Moore, a retired sub-judge, said he had been living at the Adelphi Hotel for about three months. He remembered a Tailor named Dawood Ismail calling at the hotel to enquire about Durant. Dawood was accompanied by Pallonjee's son and another Parsee. Witness asked Pallonjee's son who the other Parsee was, and he said he was one of the Petits. Witness was told to keep out of the way, because he might afterwards be spared trouble. It was 7-30 in the evening, and witness did not properly see the Parsee's face.

To Mr. Macpherson: I am not certain that I could recognize the gentleman. (Petit.)

A Parsee, sitting in court, was pointed out to witness, and he was asked whether he was the gentleman.

Witness answered in the negative.

Another Parsee sitting in court was pointed out to witness, and the latter said he looked like the gentleman he had seen at the hotel.

This was Mr. Dorabjee Patel, who happened to be sitting in Court.

Mr. Macpherson said it was admitted that Dorabjee Patel was there.

His lordship said he had found a missing document in looking through the magisterial record. and had placed it there. It was really in the record, and there was no jaddoo. (Laughter.)

Framjee Jamsetjee Katrack was called as the next witness.

Mr. Macpherson: He was my first witness.

Witness, in answer to Durant, said he placed before the meeting of shareholders at which he presided, the offer of Mr. Jeejeebhoy. They were not satisfied with the offer. Witness had made them hold their hand. Witness knew Dorabjee Patel, but had no dealings with him.

Do you know the character he bears?

His lordship: You cannot ask that question.

From what you know of Dorajee Patel, do you believe him to be a trustworthy man?

Witness: I cannot say, because I have had no dealings with him.

Mr. Spencer's name was called, but he did not answer.

Mr. Roger Rozario, clerk of Mr. Owen, examined by Durant, said he was present in both courts during the hearing of this case. This (produced) was a list of witnesses sent to Mr. Mehta.

Durant: The names of Kaka, Cowasjee Pallonjee and Dorabjee Patel were not in the list.

Witness said it was stated in the letter that they could not give the the names of all the witnesses; but that more names would be sent as soon as possible.

Durant said several of the witnesses had not been called.

Mr. Macpherson said it was an improper remark, because the witness had been offered for cross-examination.

Witness, continuing, said he gave Durant only one inspection of the papers in the case. He had instructions from Mr. Owen not to enter into any conversation with Durant or to give him any explanations. Soon after the 23rd or 24th, Nanabhoy Cowasjee brought Kaka &c., to the office.

Rustomjee Cowasjee Toddywalla, in answer to Durant, said he dealt in toddy and liquor. He was some time ago the landlord of Nanabhoy Cowasjee Engineer, or a person who called himself by that name.

Mr. Macpherson objected to the question that would follow, since it went only to Nanabhoy's credit. It was not legitimate evidence. It was absolutely outside the question.

His lordship agreed with Mr. Macpherson, and the witness was not examined further.

Amina Khanam, a Mahomedan woman, said Williams was her uncle. From what she knew of him, she could say he was not a trustworthy person—he was a loocha.

Dinshaw Pestonjee, in answer to Durant, said he was the proprietor of the Art Printing Works, and had an interview with Durant. Witness wrot[illegible]e to Durantstating that, owing to pressure of [illegible] work, he would not be able to take up his (Durant's) [illegible]

Mr. S. Brown, solicitor, said he had been s[illegible]olicitor to Mehta from the 21st May. He had seen a letter of the 1st May from Cooverjee Mehta to Durant. He had also seen a letter of the 2nd M[illegible]ay in the Police Court. On the 21st May witne[illegible]s saw the correspondence between Cooverjee [illegible] Mehta and Durant. Witness could not say i[illegible]ndependently whether Durant asked for a comparis[illegible]on of certain documents to be made. Witness did n[illegible]ot see the document M. at that time.

Durant said he had six more witne[illegible]sses to call.

His lordship said he had already [illegible]xamined twenty-six.

Durant then applied that the [illegible] hotel-keeper should be required to produce the bar-b[illegible]ok.

His lordship remarked that [illegible] the hotel-keeper had already said he had no other b[illegible]ooks to produce.

Mr. Macpherson objected [illegible] being allowed to interrupt t[illegible] to an outside matter [illegible]e enquiry.

His lordship refused th[illegible] application, which, he said, must be reserved unti[illegible] the close of the case.

The Court thus adjour[illegible]ned till this (Tuesday) morning.

FAREWELL DINNER TO THE VICEROY.

ON Friday night the Viceroy was entertained at a farewell dinner by the members of the United Service Club. About 120 persons were present. Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, President of the Club, was in the chair, and among those at the table were Sir James Westland, Sir Edwin Collen, Sir A. Trevor, Mr. Chalmers, Sir James Lyall and nearly all the leading civil and military officials in Simla.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

After the toast of the Queen-Empress, the Chairman proposed the health of the Viceroy. He said:—"Your Excellency and Gentlemen,"—It seems to me it was only the other day that I had the privilege of proposing the health of Lord Lansdowne at a farewell dinner at this Club, and yet the wheel has come the full circle, and to-night we are met to say farewell to Lord Elgin. I beg to assure him of our pride and pleasure in receiving him here, and our genuine regret that the time should have come to speed another parting Viceroy. So far as is known Lord Elgin will leave India at the beginning of the New Year and will then, like his predecessor Lord Lansdowne, have completed the full term of five years for which he accepted office. He will therefore be one of only two Viceroys who have done this since Lord Lawrence left India in 1869. Out here we know only too well that anxiety and difficulties are inseparable from the duty of governing this country, and that however closely the political horizon may be scanned it will often be impossible to foresee from what quarter the next storm-cloud may arise. Lord Elgin's tenure of office has been marked, especially during the latter part, by a succession of calamities and trials which no other Viceroy has been called on to face since the Mutiny. A long and arduous compaign has been successfully fought against famine; we are still struggling with the grim fiend pestilence; and last year, as cyclone followed earthquake in the east Peninsula, it seemed as if the forces of nature had combined against the Government. Serious difficulties and unrest had to be met within our borders; and only a few months ago, I need not remind you, the whole North-West frontier was in a conflagration. At no period therefore in late years has there been greater need for calm courage and determination on the part of the ruler of India—need for a true imperial spirit that rises higher in the face of adversity; and never have these qualities been more signally displayed than by Lord Elgin (applause). We have welcomed Lord Elgin to-night as members of the Services of which this Club is composed; and this therefore is no occasion for discussing the actual policy which has been followed, dealing with the frontier difficulties or other important questions which have occupied the attention of the Government. What has been done in these matters will stand recorded in the annals of the Empire. We wish, however, to express our admiration for the public spirit and the high sense of duty which have actuated Lord Elgin in accepting the grave responsibility of governing this country. We, Gentlemen, who kwon what the labours and anxiety of a ruler in India really are, and who can realise to the full how highly he has been tried by late events, offer him our sincere congratulations (if I may use again the words of his great predecessor, Lord Dalhousie) on bringing his task to a close with honour and success, and we trust it may be a source of special gratification to him that this success should have been won in a field in which the high promise of his father's life fell short of fulfilment only because he was prematurely cut off amidst his work. Viceroy succeeds Viceroy to bear aloft the lamp of British rule for his appointed course in this country. No Viceroy has held that lamp on high with firmer hands or pursued his course amid perils and difficulties with a more resolute step and indomitable purpose than Lord Elgin; and he will pass on the sacred lamp to his successor with its light unquenched and its brightness undimmed (applause).

"THE DIFFICULTIES AND TRIALS WHICH MARKED LORD ELGIN'S TERM OF OFFICE

necessarily made special demands upon the Services represented in this Club, and I think we may claim with just pride that those demands have been loyally and fully met. "Duty" has always been the watchword of all branches of the services in this country, and most of us can only hope to earn the satisfaction of having tried to do our duty. Now, Gentlemen, duty out here means strenuous work, and it has never meant this more emphatically than of late, especially to those who have been directly engaged in famine or plague operations, or in the frontier expeditions; and I should like to be allowed to say that Lord Elgin, as the head of the Government, has himself possessed in a marked degree what has been well called the grand essential gift of capacity for honest work, and that such work on the part of his subordinates has never failed to command his full recognition and support. And now I must say a few words in mark of our appreciation of the generous hospitality which has been extended with an unsparing hand to old and young by Lord and Lady Elgin. We are a little apt at times to forget what a constant and serious strain social ceremonies and lavish entertainments at Viceregal Lodge must be upon the energy and time of an overtaxed official like the Viceroy, but I trust he will allow me to assure him that no entertainments have been looked forward to with greater pleasure or recalled with a stronger sense of enjoyment than those at Viceregal Lodge (applause). Lady Elgin has endeared herself especially to the young, and many small folk will look back with affectionate remembrance to the happy evenings and peeps into fairy land at Viceregal Lodge. No title has been more surely won than that of "The Children's Friend" by Lady Elgin, and I believe it will be a genuine pleasure to her to know this. Let me add, too, how much we have appreciated what she has done in another direction—I mean in the interests of the Lady Dufferin Fund. This cause from the first has had warm personal sympathy, and she has never allowed consideration of health or leisure to interfere with the devotion of her best energies to the work. It only remains for us, in saying "farewell," to express our best wishes for Lord Elgin's future success and prosperity, and we hope he will carry away many pleasant recollections of his stay in this country. Above all there will be the consciousness of a great trust faithfully discharged; and new associations have grown up to link his life—already connected in interest with India through his father—still more closely to this country. The quiet grave, over shadowed by the Himalayas is an old and sacred tie, and now the birth of a son and more lately the marriage of a daughter during his term of office will constitute fresh links in the chain of affection to bind him to India. Gentlemen I beg to propose the health of His Excellency Lord Elgin.

The speech was loudly applauded, and the health of the Viceroy was drunk with musical honors.

LORD ELGIN'S REPLY.

His Excellency, on rising, was received with loud and continued applause. He said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I am not quite sure for which I ought to feel most grateful—for the words which you, Sir, have just spoken, for the reception which this company has given to your speech, or for the kindly feeling which prompted you all to invite me to meet you here on this occasion. Fortunately I have no need to discriminate, but for all your kindness I can return my most sincere and heart-felt thanks. It seems to me that to-night I might almost fancy myself in the position of a veteran who 'when forced to leave the tented field where longed he'd been a lodger,' finds himself surrounded by his comrades in arms, and carries away with him the undying remembrance of their farewell and good wishes. (Applause.) It may be that some of you may feel inclined to demur to my claim to be ranked as a veteran, and I must, of course, admit that there are gentlemen; here with whom I cannot compete in number of years and even less in length of Indian service, but still I am approaching the end of the service which the Government of India will accept from me, and that is a moment when what I mean by the feelings of a veteran come uppermost. I remember on one occasion since I came to this country I had be[illegible] dilating on the virtue of caution and patience in [illegible]e pushing on of reforms, however beneficial, and as I sat down my friend beside me, an administr[illegible]ator well known for his ardent and energetic spi[illegible]t, murmured in my ear, 'There is one objection to [illegible] patience, and that is the five years' tenure.' ([illegible]aughter and applause.) I see now what he meant [illegible] (Laughter). No five years could suffice for all that [illegible]ight be done in such an office as I have been pri[illegible]vileged to hold, and must be content to leave hopes [illegible]nfulfilled. But if I look at the matter from

ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW

I th[illegible]ink I have even a better claim to the title vet[illegible]eran. I wonder how many here present have held th[illegible]eir posts for five years without a break. (Laughter [illegible]nd applause.) Thinking over it the other day I came to the conclusion that of all the higher official posts in India held by members of the Governor-General's Council, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners, Agents to the Governors-General, and so on,—of one only could it be said that I had seen no change, and that was the post of the member in charge of the Finance Department. (Laughter and applause). My honourable colleague smiled on me when I arrived, and I hope to leave him still smiling (Laughter.) But if in the roll of veterans made up after this fashion I stand second only to Sir James Westland, there cannot be much dispute as to my right to the name. (Laughter). I may perhaps remark in passing that this characteristic of Indian official life, the constant interchange of appointments, though within bounds it may even have advantages, is one that may before long have to be seriously considered. There are many difficulties, and I will not disturb the harmony of this meeting by even suggesting them or their remedies; but it is obvious that, whether it is a department of Government or a district of country, the occurrence in the course of four or five years of an equal number of changes in the officers in charge must be full of inconvenience, and, if it does not make for less efficient management, must at least vastly increase the labour of the officers themselves who are constantly called upon to study a fresh range of subjects, and the idiosyncrasies of the new set of persons with whom they are brought into contact. (Applause). Gentlemen, I have also ventured to claim you as comrades in arms. I do so in no spirit of aggression. (Applause). I have said elsewhere that the Empire of India has been won by the sword and must be held by the sword, if need be. But to-night I have no wish to introduce a martial ring into my words. I speak of a comradship in a wider sense for the maintenance in peace and honour of the empire of our Sovereign the Queen-Empress in India. (Applause). That is an object not for the Viceroy alone, but for every loyal subject of Her Majesty, and it imposes a duty upon all, of every class and race and creed (applause.) Sir, you have justly pointed out that for us in India

THE DUE PERFORMANCE OF OUR DUTY MEANS HARD WORK,

and you have also justly recongnised that in the matter of hard work the Viceroy has no monopoly. That is a point on which I feel strongly. It would be affectation on my part were I to deny that much labour must fall upon a Viceroy which he can share with no one, and the only plea I would put in for the holder of my office is that if he should sometimes appear preoccupied and absorbed it should not be attributed to a sullen disposition (applause.) But, on the other hand, I hope you will believe that it is equally without affectation that I decline to accept any special merit for the Viceroy in this question of work. He has his work to do, and he is sent to India to do it, but every officer of Government has his work, and in most cases work that he can only do by working his hardest. I believe the level of hard work is so high in India that I cannot without a disclaimer hear any attempt to dissociate me from my comrades. (Applause.) And, sir, there is one development of this subject on which I would say a word. We all know the old fallacy that we come to Simla on a holiday excursion—(laughter)—and all that need be said of that is that if Government places us where our energies and faculties find their fullest and best development, Government at any rate knows very well how to take its pound of flesh in the process. (Applause.) What I should like to urge is that we must be loyal to each other. Mr. Fanshawe has alluded to the calamities of the last two years, which have strained all the resources of the Government. It is a mistake to suppose that those who were not present on the spot did not share in the burden and the heat of the day. There is a friend of mine here to-night who could tell not only of days but of nights spent unflinchingly in the service of the State during the weeks or months which followed the outbreak on the Malakand of July 26th, 1897. I mean the Adjutant-General (loud applause.) And I know the same spirit of devotion prevailed in all departments concerned—and what department was not concerned?—with the ramifications of war, pestilence, and famine. It is a spirit which deserves general recognition in like manner and degree as the courage and determination which makes men cheerfully face death at the hands of savage foes or from the more subtile but not less deadly influences which follow in the train of famine and plague in the torrid plains or in the crowded cities of India. (Applause.) Sir, I have already noticed your references to

THE CALAMITIES OF THE LAST TWO YEARS,

and I ought to add my grateful thanks for the sympathetic and appreciative manner in which you have touched upon them. I agree with you entirely that it would be unpardonable to introduce controversial matter here this evening. I think it is your intention as it is mine, that our text should be 'good fellowship.' (Applause). I am not here to formulate a policy, to defend a Government, or to weary you by an "apologia pro vita mea." My observations therefore on what I may call current politics shall be of the briefest and simplest. As to the frontier I shall only make three remarks, two of which I regard as simple statements of fact, one a statement of my own opinion. In the first place, I state as a fact which I should be prepared to prove if necessary that the frontier wars of last year were not sought by us, were unprovoked by us, but were forced upon us in defence of interests which we were bound in honour not to sacrifice, (loud and continued applause). In the second place, I regard it as equally indisputable that the expeditions were successful expeditions—(applause)—and fully achieved the objects for which they were sent out. Peace has now prevailed for six months in all the regions of disturbance, and as you are aware the Afridi *Jirgahs* will meet in a few days to hear the conclusions of the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government, on al the questions outstanding with them. Thirdly, I give it as my opinion that these things will in the end make for peace, and that the tribes which know now the length of our arm and have felt our power to punish, will more readily, under careful and sympathetic management, come to recognise that we have no desire to trample on their rights or to encroach on the self-government they prize, and will be more careful for some time to come how they attack us. (Applause.) Of the famine we can equally say the enemy has been vanquished,—vanquished in a manner worthy of the Services by whom the work was done. It will always be a pride to me to remember that I was associated with them in their time of trial. (Applause.) We have yet to receive report of Sir James Lyall's Commission, but with it in their hands I have no doubt the local Governments will repair any joints in their armour, though we must all hope the necessity for putting it on will be long in coming. (Applause.) I fear we cannot say as much of our third enemy the plague. His ways are insidious, his attacks sudden and baffling detection, and the best weapons to use against him have perhaps still to be discovered. You will probably agree with me that we may well invoke the aid of science to determine the true character of our foe. In the mean-time no effort is spared in any part of the country. We have this week had the great satisfaction of seeing the port of Calcutta once more declared free. Long may it remain so. (Applause). We parted only yesterday with our champions in this fight Lord Sandhurst and Mr. Wingate. (Applause). It is impossible to exaggirate the value of the cheerful courage with which my noble friend has faced this harrassing duty for the last two years. (Applause.) It rejoices me extremely to believe that our Bombay friends have returned to the front, assured not only of the sympathy of the Government of India—of that there could be no doubt—but that we are ready and willing to help to remove difficulties and to stand shoulder to shoulder with them. (Applause.) I think the people generally are coming to recognise that our wish is to co-operate with them for their own benefit and that nothing will please us better than to see them voluntarily adopting the precautions most consistent with their customs and habits. The spread of inoculation, especially in the south, where it is reported that numbers are flocking in to the operators, is an encouraging piece of evidence in this direction. Now, Sir, I have followed your lead and have remarked on the three foes which the Government of India has lately had to encounter. It must be admitted that the circumstances and especially the circumstance of their simultaneous appearance have been exceptional; but then I think the Government of India must always be prepared to meet

EXCEPTIONAL DIFFICULTIES,

and so far as possible to take them as a distinguished colleague of mine once said to me 'in their stride.' (Applause.) And on one condition I believe it can be done. You, Sir, with a partiality which I daresay the occasion will be held to excuse—(laughter)—have attributed to me a share in these things which justice compels me to disclaim. The Viceroy does not and cannot stand alone in these matters. On the contrary no Viceroy is ever so strong as to be able to do without the support of his colleagues. From first to last my colleagues have never failed me. (Applause,) I have known that I could always count upon them one and all for wise counsel, for ready aid, for the unanimity which permits prompt and energetic action. (Applause.) And, Sir, in answer to your appeal on behalf of the Services represented in this Club, I can only say this,—that if there is one thing that has impressed and touched me during my term of office it is the absolute loyalty of the Services to the Viceroy as the sovereign's representative. (Loud applause.) It struck me so much that some time ago I commented upon it, and the comment I made was that any Viceroy worthy of his place must wish to take advantage of it. I should like to take this opportunity of conveying through you gentlemen to the Services you represent my sense of the deep debt of gratitude I owe to them (Applause.) and now, Sir, I have detained you long enough—(no no)—and though the word 'farewell' is one that we like to postpone it must be spoken at last. I thank you for your generous appreciation of our endeavours to discharge our social duties in this community. (Applause.) You have even been kind enough to place ready to my hand an excuse for my own imperfections, of which I am the more willing to avail myself as I believe so great a master of the art of social intercourse as Lord Dufferin has used it before me, and asked that his shortcomings in this respect should be excused by reason of the absorbing cares of his office. But if I may tell you the truth I should never have attempted the task at all had I not calculated on what, after your speech, Sir, I think I may say has happened, i. e., that my faults are forgiven for Lady Elgin's sake. (Loud applause.) I know it has been her greatest wish that all should feel at their ease and really "at home" at Viceregal Lodge, and that kind message I shall take home to her will amply repay her for any exertion. The entertainment of the children, to which you have so feelingly alluded, has been for her and for my daughters a labour of love. They will cherish the memory of the happy faces, of the artless prettiness, of the ready affection of their little Simla friends, (Applause.) "I suppose no Viceroy can ever enter upon his office without many misgivings. I am inclined to think now that he cannot lay it down without feeling that he has lived the best part of his life. He will be a fortunate man indeed if he can look forward to another period comparable to the five Simla seasons which have given him occupations so absorbing and opportunities so great, and all under conditions of climate and society calculated to promote health and strength both of body and mind. You have eloquently reminded me, Sir, that the ties which bind me and my family to India are now stronger than they were. I am proud and glad to acknowledge it, and among them while life shall last they will ever remain the memory of my Simla friends and their kindness, and especially yours this evening.

His Excellency resumed his seat amid loud and continued applause.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE REIGN OF THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER.

THE EDICT RECALLING HER TO POWER.

A SPECIAL telegram to the "Chinese Mail" dated Peking September 23rd says:—The following is the Imperial Edict issued by the Emperor on the sixth day of the eighth moon (21st September):—

Whereas, in spite of our great exertions, fears are entertained of the mismanagement of the numerous urgent Government affairs, among which are many items awaiting attention, and whereas the Empress-Dowager has twice successfully administered the Government since the reign of Tung Chi, upon reflection on the importance of the Empire handed down from our Ancestors, we have, after again and again soliciting Her Majesty, obtained her consent to undertake the supervision of the administration of the Government. This a blessing to the subjects of the Empire. From this day, we will attened to Government affairs at the Side Hall, reserving the Central Pavilion for Her Majesty. Ministers and officials of the different departments should attened the Kanching Palace (Administration Hall) on the eighth day of this moon (the 23rd September) to celebrate the occasion. Let the proper Board (the Board of Rites) take note, and prepare for the ceremony,

Respect this!

THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

WHAT THE CHINESE THINK.

The opinion amongst the leading Chinese in Hongkong is that the story of the Emperor's death is a canard. The Edict recalling the Empress-Dowager to power ordains the due celebration of the event on Friday, the 23rd inst. For the proper recognition of this momentous ceremony, it is highly probable that the gates of the 'Imperial or Forbidden' City should be closed and carefully guarded—the more so if the Empress-Dowager and Li Hung Chang have effected a 'coup d'etet.' This may have given rise to the rumour that the Emperor was dead, either from assassination or natural causes; and if the rumour once escaped from Peking to Tientsin or Shanghai, it is easy to undertiand how the rumour would assume the pomp and circumstance of reality. It is at least almost impossible that Hong Yu-mei, the leader of the Reform Party, should have committed the crime of regicide. As we said yesterday, the rumour should not be accepted as true until confirmation comes from Peking.

THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES AT LAST TAKE A STAND.

HONG-YOU-WEI REFUSED TO BE GIVEN UP.

A Telegram dated Shanghai, Sept 24, says:—Hong-you-wei, the leader of the Reform Party at Peking, has arrived in the steamer 'Chungking at Woosung, where H.M.S. Esk took him on board, in accordance with the orders of H. M. Minister (Sir Claude Macdonald) and Sir Edward Seymour (Vice-Admiral on the China Station.)

The Taotai of Shanghai demanded the surrender of the so called prisoner Hong-yu wei, but the commanding Officer of the British gunboat Esk has refused to give up his charge.

SIR C. MACDONALD AND SIR E. SEYMOUR.

HONGKONG, Sept. 26.

Sir Claude Macdonald passed through Tientsin on his way to Peitaiho on the 14th inst. Writing on that date, the Tientsin correspondent of the N. C. Daily News says:—The Minister goes up to-morrow for a few days. It is generally reported that the Admiral has arranged to take the fleet up the Gulf for an autumnal cruise while Sir Claude is there, and that there will be a meeting between the two British high officials. The Admiral is making arrangements by which we are to have a winter guard of twenty marines and an officer, as there is no hope whatever of a vessel being able to reach the bund this autumn. The men are to go into barracks—but where these barracks will be is an unsolved difficulty so far. The Temperence Hall is clearly the best solution, but it is possible the rum ration may prove a difficulty to the Rechabite committee.

DETAILS OF THE COUP DETAT.

INTERVIEW WITH HONG YAU-WEI.

A Telegram dated Shanghai, Sept. 26 says:—The *China Gazette* of to-day publishes an interview with Hong Yau-wei, is now safe on board the P. and O. mail steamer Ballaarat, which will convey him from Shanghai to Hongkong.

Hong Yau-wei stated in the course of the interview that the Empress-Dowager, six months ago had threatened the Emperor with dethronement if he persisted in publishing his Edicts for reform.

The climax was reached when the Emperor advocated the adoption of Christianity as the national religion, the abolition or the wearing of queus and the subtitution of European dress for that at present worn by the Chinese. The Emperor was himself at the head of the reforming party

Hong fears that the reported assassination of the Emperor is true.

The Russians are holding a large militarary force at Port Arthur in readiness to proceed to Peking, it required by the Empress-Dowager to uphold her pretensions and the old conservative party.

The British fleet, under the commad of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, has assembled in the northern waters of the Gulf of Pechili to prevent the landing of anything larger than Legation guards.

The concensus of opinion here is that the Emperor is dead.

The new Translating Bureau in the Bubbling Well Road (of which Hong Yau-wei had been appointed Director, and which was only recently created under Imperial decree) ws raided by the Taotai of Shanghai to-day, but the staff of officials managed to escape and only the menial servants were found and arrested.

SAFETY OF THE EMPEROR.

THE ESCAPE OF HONG-YAU-WEI.

A telegram dadet Tientsin, Sept. 26 soys:—

Hong Yau-wei is reported to have been arrested at Chefoo.

The Foreign Consuls telegraphed to Pekin requesting the Ministers to protect him.

The rumour that H. E. Chang Yin-huan (or Chang Jhiu-ya) and his family have been arrested and imprisoned is untrue.

The Emperor is safe.

The Emprsss-Dowager resumed the administration on the 25th September.

FIRST NEWS AT SHANGHAI.

PEKING, 23rd September, Noon.

(1) H. I. M. the Emperor's illness is most serious and there are fears that it may be fatal.

(2) An edict has been issued to-day depriving Kang Yu-wei of his rank and decapitation for treason.

(3) Another edict orders the arrest and confisation of the estates of Chang Yinhuan, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue and Co-President of the Bureau of Raiways and Mines.

LATER.

(4) All day to-day the nine gates of Peking city have been filled with gendarmes and soldiers to search and arrest all suspicious characters enterring or leaving the city gates.

Kang Kuang-jen, a younger brother of Kang Yu-wei, has been arrested and cast into the prisons of the Board of Punishments and will be executed within The next few hours by Imperial edict.

The Tsungli Yamen has been notified by the Ministers of the various Treaty Powers of ther intention to send gunboats up to Tientsin to protect their various subjects there.

The Ministers of the various Powers also came in person to the Tsungli Yamen to ask after H. I. M. the Emperor's health and the origin of his illness.

It is also reported that Wu Mao ing (Wu-Jim-pah) has been cashiered and his property confiscated by verbal command of the Empress Dowager, on the ground that he belongs to the faction of Kang Yu-wei and Chang Yin-huan.

It is believed that the Emperor was murdered on the 21st instant.

GUARDING THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

Commands have repeatedly been issued enjoining strict supervision by the Peking Gendermerie on duty at the various gates of the Forbidden City to prevent ingress and engress of persons who have no call to be in the secred precincts. But it seems that outsiders still manage to enter the Forbidden City and leave the same at will, and this state of affairs must be investigated. We hereby command that special guards shall in future be chosen by Commandant of the Peking Gendarmerie to guard the gates not only of the Forbidden City but also of the Palaces at Eho Park and the Western Park, and strict supervision of them be observed so that no more complaints shall hereafter be heard as to laxity of whatch by those on duty. As for she regular guards hitherto detailed for this duty they are also to be warned from relapsing into their former laziness and want of watchfulness, and in case of neglect the guilty ones will be severely punished to the utmost extent of the law.

Note.—It appears that the Empress-Dowager is concerned as to her own safety.

THE RUMOURED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPROR.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 24.

Inonnection with the rumoured assassination of the Emperor, as we briefly announced in an extra yester-a number of native detectives under the command of the inspector of river police, boarded the El Dorado at Gough Island from the Customs' launches. They were in search of Kang Yu-wei, of whom they had a photograph, and who is said to have given poisonous pills to His Imperial Majesty. The ship was searched, but no one answering to Kang Yu-wei's description was on board. The Fuping was also boarded and searched, but again without success. It is stated that Kang is on his way down from Tientsin, but there is good reason to believe that he is still in Peking, where the majority of the younger and more enthusiastic literati of the capital are his staunch friends, and amongst them he would be more safe than any where else at present.

One story is that when the Emperor fell sick a few days ago, the Empress Dowager, in her anxiety for his Majesty, closely questioned the eunuchs who personally waited upon the Emperor as to what his Majesty had eaten or drunk or done to bring the illness about, and under torture a eunuch, evidently put up to it, stated that 'one day he was desired by Kang-Yu-wei to present to the Emperor a couple of pills which had the virtue of restoring strength to his Majesty whenever he felt tired out with his multitudinous duties.' The pills being duly presented, 'his Majesty kept them for a few days until the other day, when being much harassed and tired out with reading memorials and considering them, his Majesty commanded that the pills be brought to him. These he took, using ordinary tea to take them down. He indeed felt brightened up considerably, but at night, shortly after retiring his Majesty became feverish,' continuing so until the day of the Empress Dowager's enquiry. As soon, therefore, as her Majesty received this information, she ordered the Board of Punishments, the commandant of the Peking Gendarmerie and the Governor Adjoint and Governor of Peking to arrest Kang Yu-wei at once. This is one of the stories now current about the cause of the Emperor's illness and the consequent intention to arrest the Modern Sage.

Later news to hand from the north reports that H. E. Chang Yin-huan, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue and Co-President of the Board of Control of Railways and Mines, has already been impeached in connection with the illness of the Emperor and was cast into prison yesterday. Peking must be in a state of semi-revolution also, for it is reported that all the nine gates of the capital were closed all day in order to enable a house-to-house search to be made for the supposed accomplices of Kang Yu-wei and Chang Yu-huan.—*N. C. Daily News.*

HONG YAU-WEI IN HONGKONG.

PRECAUTIONS FOR HIS SAFETY.

The Reform Leader, Hong Yau-Wei, arrived in Hongkong on Sept. 29 from Shanghai, on board the P. and O. steamer Ballaarat, which was convoyed from Shanghai by H.M.S. Bonaventure. The Government had made arrangements for the reception of the refugee and the provision of a safe asylum during his stay in the Colony. About five o'clock a Police steam launch, with Hon. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police, Mr Dyer Ball, Acting Registrar-General, Mr. Ho Tung and several police officers in plain clothes on board, steamed out in the direction of Lyemun Pass to meet the expected mail steamer. H.M.S. Bonaventure was first sighted, and about seven o'clock the Ballaarat came in view. The steamer was boarded by the Police party off Quarry Bay, and Hong Yau-Wei and his man-servant were transferred to the launch, which steamed for Murray Pier. The party were conveyed in chairs to the Central Police Station, and lodged in a suite of apartments inside the compound. Every precaution is being taken for the safety of the political refugee, a special guard of European constables in plain clothes being provided. We learn that Hong Yau-Wei is in a state of nervous prostration, and he has absolutely refused for the present to see any visitors or communicate any information.

THE BONAFENTURE CLEARED FOR ACTION.

Hong Yan-Wei had much cause for apprehension during his stay at Woosung and voyage to Hongkong. Since the transference of the leader of the Reform Party from H. M. S. Esk to the Ballaarat, the mail boat was guarded night and day by H. M. S. Phœnix. The Bonaventure which was stationed at Wei-hai-wei was coaling from a collier alongside, when a signal was raised on Real-Admiral Fitzgerald's flagship, Gratten, for the Bonaventure to get up steam and proceed with all possible speed to Shanghai. After forty tons of coal had been taken on board coaling ceased, and at 10 p.m, the warship proceeded at full speed to Shhanghai, with orders to take Hong Yau-Wei on board. It being found that the ship could not reach Shanghai to catch the tide on Monday night the engines were slowed down to fourteen knots an hour. The men were called to quarters and the ship cleared for action. At daylight on Tuesday the warship arrived off the mouth of the river, and met H. M. S. Phœnix escording the P. and O. steamer Ballaarat. These steamers had left the anchorage at Woosung because of the arrival of two fast Chinese cruisers, and it was rumoured that two more Chinese war vessels were lying at Foochow. The Bonaventure lowered a boat, and an officer boarded the mail steamer and offiered to take Hong Yau-Wei on board the war vessel, but he declined to move from his cabin. The Bonaventure then steamed down to Hongkong at a speed of fourteen knots in company with the Ballaarat, and arrived here about seven o'clock last night. The Bonaventure kept her anchor and boat davits down, and the ship was practically cleared for action during the whole voyage, but nothing was seen of the two Chinese cruisers said to be at Foochow.

THE MALEVOLENT EMPRESS-DOWAGER.

LIST OF PROSCRIBED OFFICIALS.

(1) As soon as the Empress-Dowager took over the reins of Government, besides the order to arrest Chang Yin-huan and Kang Yu-wei, she commanded also that the Censor Sung Peh-iu should be cashiered

(2) Liang Chi-tsao (ex-Editor of Chinese Progress) has been cashiered of his brevet 5th rank and his literary degree of M. A. (Chujen). An order has also gone forth for his arrest and punishment.

(3) His Majesty the Emperor at the head of his Princess, Nobles, and Ministers paid congratulatory obeisences to the Empress Dowager in the Chang-cheng Throne Hall, yesterday, the 23rd inst.

(4) His Majesty the Emperor is all right and in good health. All rumours to the contrary have been disseminated by the members of the Kang faction.

(5) The three Taotais Hsu Chi-n-ying, Wu Mac-ting (Woo Jim-pah), and Tuan Fang who were appointed by Imperial edict Directors of the Bureaux of Commerce, Agriculture, and Mechanical Science, respectively, have been cashiered for styling themselves Imperial High Commissioners.

(6) A certain ex-Secretary of Legation who presented on the 22nd instant a memorial containing suggestions of reform was immediately ordered to be cashiered and deported to his native city under official surveillance.

9 p.m.

An Imperial edict has been issued ordering the immediate arrest of sixteen persons connected with Kang Yu-wei's Reform Party. Amongst these are the names of Chang Yin-huan, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue and High Commissioner of the Bureau of Control of Railways and Mines; Hsu Chih-ching, acting Junior Vice-President of the Board of Rites; Liang Chi-tsao, ex Editor of Chinese Progress; Wang Chao, the Secretary of the Board of Rites, whose famous memorial was the cause of the downfall of the two Presidents and four Vice-Presidents of his Board—three of whom were powerful Imperial clansmen; Sung Peh-iu, Chang Yuan-chi, Lin Hsio, Yang Jui, Tan Tzetung, Liu Kuang-ti, etc.,—all of them said to be natives of Kuangtung or Kuangsi, and Censors, Hanlin, or Board Secretaries in rank.

POSSIBILITIES OF INSURRECTION.

Kang Yu-wei probably knows more than any one living of the intrigues which have been recently going on in the Imperial Palace, and it is doubtless on this account that the two chief conspirators Li Hung-chang and the Empress Dowager have been so particularly anxious to get him into their embraces. The position of Kang was not sufficiently exalted to render him dangerous as an opponent, and there is no doubt that it is that as personal, though humble, friend of the unfortunate Emperor he was in possession of too many damaging secrets regarding recent proceedings in the Palace, his destruction was resolved upon. It is believed that his brother is already beheaded and that orders have been sent to Canton to exterminate the family. Such proceedings not only exemplify the barbarity of the present Mayor of the Palace, Li Hung-chang, but also indicate how blind he is to the situation. The destruction of Kang's family and imprisonment and probable murder of Chang Yin-hwan are just those measures which are best calculated to spread the flame of rebellion. The three southern provinces are already disaffected, and the Viceroy is unable to suppress the up, to this petty rebellion of Li Lit'ing The present, is hardly a time to turn against the Government the sense of justice of the entire provinces of the Liang Kwang.—"Shanghai Daily Press."

ALLEGED LETTERS FROM SUN YAT-SEN.

It is stated that when Chang Yin-huan's house was searched a batch of leters alleged to be from the notorious Sun Yatsen were found and that they were all strongly treasonable. As this comes from a semi-official source it must needs be accepted with considerable caution. Even supposing the letters were found as stated those who found them may have put them there and the whole of them are probably forgeries to be used against the prisoner at his trial, as the legal phrase goes. This is an old trick and quite in consonance with the native idea.—*Mercury.*

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th October, 1898.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company Town Hall Compound.

Wednesday and Friday at 6-45 a.m. and Wednesday at 8-45 p.m.—40 pr R M L Gun drill and laying.

No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head Quarters

Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—40 pr R M L Gun and laying.

2. The Signalling Class will parade in front of the High Court on Thursday at 7 a.m. and at the Nesbit Road Head Quarters on Thursday after drill.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON,
COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th October, 1898.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Coy.—No. 4403 Vol W Morres.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

ECHOES OF CIENCE.

A NEW cautery, termed by its inventor the "aphysocautery" has much to recommend it. There is a cautery in which the platinum that sears the flesh is kept hot by a jet of hydrogen gas, but this requires a small bellows and other appendages to work it. In the aphysocautery the platinum searer is maintained at the proper temperature by means of anæsthetic ether. The instrument resembles a pencil or stylographic pen, with the searing platinum at the point, and the ether inside the stem. The ether is partly vapourised in a flame to begin with and afterwards by the heat of the platinum.

The ether in the reservoir suffices to keep the point hot for three-quarters of an hour. There is no danger of an explosion. The reservoir is of German silver and capable of standing a pressure of 30 atmospheres. For surgeons, including veterinary surgeons it promises to be very useful. The maker is M. Mathieu, 113, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris.

Professor Fraser, F.R.S., has extended his researches on bile as an antidote to the venom of serpents, and the microbes of diphtheria and other diseases. The bile of venomous serpents is a better antsdote to the venom of snakes than the bile of harmless ones, and this last is better than the bile of man and such animals as the ox, pig, or the rabbit; which by the way, produces a very antitoxic bile. The bile of one venomous snake may be a better antidote to the poison of another than its own bile.

Dr. Le Neve Foster's general report on mines and quarries for the year 1897 shows that most explosions are caused by the use of naked lights, such as matches or safety lamp illegally opened. No explosion can be ascribed to the flame of a blasting operation. Many accidents are due to the falls of the ground.

The record in kite-flying was made recently at Blue Hill Observatory, U.S., where Messrs. Clayton and Ferguson flew a tandem kite to a heihgt of 12,124 feet or 277 feet higher than the former record. The bottom kites were of the Hargreav box make, and the top kite was of the Lamson ribbed pattern, with an area of 71 square feet. The whole kite weighed 37 lbs and with the line 112 lbs. Recording meteorological instruments of aluminium were attached, and these registered a velocity of the wind at 11,000 feet of 40 miles an hour. Its direction was south-west, but the wind on the ground was west.

Calcium is usually described as a yellow metal, but Moissan has recently shown that when pure it is of a brilliant white, crystallising in six-sided figures, which are got by dissolving the metal in liquid sodium at a low red heat and removing the sodium by the use of absolute alcohol.

According to Mr. H. C. Bolton, of Lake Minnéwaska, New York, U. S., there is a cavern on that lake which resembles the famous Blue Grotto of Capri. The lake is 1,700 feet above the sea among the Shawangunk Mountains in a basin of white quartzite and some blocks of the stone piled on the shore form a low cavern which can be entered by a swimmer, who on looking outward into the lake sees beautiful effects of colour. The water seems of Nile green and turquoise blue, sky blue, and deep indigo blue. When agitated it also shows the silvery appearance of that in the Blue Grotto. A body plunged in it has a silvery colour. A bare arm thrust below the surface at the side of the cavern exhibits the green or the blue colour of the water according as the light is reflected at one angle or another.

It is well-known that "megalithic monuments," that is to say erections of big stones such as our dolmens and "cromlechs," are scattered over a great part of Europe from Scandinavia south-wards, the North of Africa, and elsewhere. There are very good examples at Ellez, in Tunisia, between Kef and Kairouan. They are built of limestone slabs, and many of them are divided into chambers which have evidently been inhabited. The fact that no regular vents for air or smoke have been observed in them led M. Gauckler, Director of Antiquities and Fine Arts in the Regency of Tunis, to regard them as tombs. Others look upon them as the remains of an ancient necropolis, which came to be inhabited later on. As to the date of the structures opinions vary, some placing it after the invasion of the Vandals in the fourth century of our era, others referring it to a prehistoric period. Probably the lost view is the more correct. At any rate the European dolmens are prehistoric.

Coral, although known to the Greeks 700 years B.C., was rarely used by them. The Gauls of the north-east, however, enriched their bronze objects with it until the third century B.C. The reason why it fel into disuse from that date is discovered by M. Salomon Reinach in Pliny and a Greek work of the time. It appears that coral then became in great request in India, and the Phocean Greeks one Marseilles traded it for pearls and spices to India.

The bottom of the Pacific between Hawaii and California is well adapted for a submarine cable. It might, indeed, serve for a railway if a tube line could be submerged. It is quite flat, and for 500 miles the railway would be a level track.

By looking at objects through a screen of two glass plates, one laid upon the other, and one being of a blue tint obtained from oxide of cobalt, while the other was of a yellow tint got from oxide of manganese and iron, M. Henri Cross finds that objects which to the naked eye appear the same in colour look different through the screen. Thus a green emerald looks a rosy violent through the glass; but a false green emerald looks green. True sapphire keeps its natural blue through the screen, and false blue sapphire appears a rosy red. An Egyptian cup of Sevres blue paste appeared blue save a part restored, which was red. He was able to conclude that the Egyptian paste had a base of copper blue and the restored part one of cobalt.

At the British Pharmaceutical Conference recently held at Belfast. Dr. Symes read a paper showing that many of our most popular scents, such as violet, heliotrope, lilac, new mown hay, bergamotte, hawthorn, &c., are made by chemistry, and have nothing to do with flowers. They are largely employed for scenting soaps and in toilet essences. hhey are more persistent than scents from the natural flowers but these are more delicate in fragrance.

Sound not being effective as a fog signal, M Herbert, an American, has called in the aid of heat A ship, especially a steamer, emits heat, or can be made to emit heat, and this radiation can be detected at a considerable distance by sensitive thermopiles, that is to say, a well-known apparatus for transforming heat into electricity, which can work an indicating needle, or else ring an alarm bell. Two thermopiles are mounted on deck so as to revolve and sweep the horizon. When a pile is in line with the radiation of the neighbouring vessel the needle moves and the bell rings. The position of the ship can thus be told, and also whether it is approaching or receding from the piles. Icebergs, which may be said to radiate cold, are also signalled in this way.

It has been shown by Messrs. Browne Escombe and Horan that cold suspends but does not destroy the germinating power of seeds at all events barley, oats, cucumber, peas, squash, and sunflower &c. Even a temparature of 192 degrees below zero Centigrade failed to prevent such seeds from growing after they had been slowly and carefully thawed for fifty hours.

In Buffalo, U.S., there is a gigantic grain elevator worked by electricity from the Niagara Falls. It is capable of elevating 60,000 bushels of grain from the Blackwell Canal in an hour.

In order to render ultra-violet rays visible, we can make use either of photography, which allows us to examine rays down to 100 wave-lengths, or of a spectroscope whose lenses are made of quartz or of quartz and fluorspar, provided with a fluorescent eyepiece. These apparatus show rays down to 185 wave-lengths, though not so perfect as the photographic plate, but they are more convenient. An uranium glass plate is placed on the focal plane of the telescope. The parts of the uranium glass which are hit by ultra-violet rays emit visible rays in all directions. To make our eyes sensitive to these rays, we must cut off the light coming from the ordinarily visible parts of the spectrum. Soret has done this by turning the Ramsden eyepiece about a horizontal axis through an angle of 45 deg. In the *Zeitschrift fur Instrumentenkunde*. Dr. F. Martin proposes as impler method. He introduces a stop with two apertures, the one central, the other eccentric; a little lever releases either opening. When we look through the central aperture, we see the rays which regular refraction has sent down the telescope. When we place the eccentric aperture in position, these rays are stopped by the lever upon which they fall, and we perceive only the diffuse light emitted by the fluorescent uranium glass.

A decided improvement in the cinematograph has been made by MM. Paul Mortier and Cheri-Rousseau—at any rate, from the scientific point of view. It permits of the synthesis of movements much more perfectly than cinematographs in use, owing to the greater number of images which it passes before the eye in a short time. Twenty-five images are generally given in a second, but the "aletnorama," as the new instrument is called, gives as many as 2,000. In it the film moves continuously, and the light is reflected through it from a series of inclined mirrors.

According to the 'Deutsche Uhrmacher Zeitung,' a chronograph has been invented which excels all others by measuring a millionth of a second and even smaller intervals of time. It consists of a vibratin tunning-fork with a hole in one prong, throught which a ray of light falls on a strip of revolving sensitive paper. The ray leaves a photographic curve on the paper, from which the interval can be calculated by measurement.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

FOUR NEW GUNBOATS FOR CHINESE RIVERS.

IT has been known in Hongkong for some time that the Admiralty had been advised to reinforce the British squadron with a newer type of gunboat suitable for work on the rivers and inland waters of China. We now learn that four new gunboats will shortly be sent out to Hongkong. These vessels will be sent out in pieces as freight on cargo steamers, and will be fitted up in the docksyard of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. The names of the gunboats are as follow:—Woodlark, Woodcock, Sandpiper and Snipe. One boat will make her headquarters at Shanghai and the other at Canton, while the remaining two will be retained in the fleet reserved at Hong Kong ready for any emergency.

This will be a welcome addition to the British squadron, and will be especially welcomed by the isolated foreign communities along the Chinese waterways, who are subjected to periodic scares owing to the action of the anti-foreign Chinese. Before long there may be plenty of work for these little gunboats.

THE REBELLION IN KWANGSI.

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS.

A WUCHOW correspondent of Sept. 24, says:—Eight captured rebels were brought from Tang-Un to Wuchow the other day. When they arrived opposite the West Gate, one of them, Wong Hang Shan, flung himself into the river, and was drowned, or supposed to be drowned. On Tuesday, the 20th instant, the District Magistrate put out a proclamation offering 500 dols. reward for his re-capture alive, or 200 dols. for the recovery of his dead body. Some fishermen brought a body, and claimed the 200 dols. reward. They received 30 dols. The body was then decapitated. On Wednesday, the 21st Sept., the Governor of Kwangsi arrived from Kwai Lam en route to quell the rebellion. His brief visit is said to have cost the Wuchow mandarins the sum of 10,000 dols, Local troops lined two miles of the left bank of the river on the morning of his departure (22nd). He is expected to return to Kwai Lam, the capital, by the quicker overland route, after his task is accomplished. On the 23rd inst., seven rebels were executed at Wuchow. Some say they were not rebels, but were executed as much by mistake. An account is given of the assassination of Kom Muk which seems hardly credible. The Yung Un Magistrate pretended to be his friend and prepared a trap door in an opium divan, with concealed soldiers in a cellar underneath. Whilst these two were amicably smoking opium together, at a given signal from the mandarin, Kom Muk was precipitated into the cellar, and despatched by the swords of the soldiery. According to previous accounts, Kom Muk has been represented as the saviour of Yung Un. My Chinese informant expressed no horror at the treachery, still less any disapprobation of the vice of opium smoking; but smiled at the incident, and considered it a very clever ruse.

SUMMARY OF CHINA NEWS.

ALL eyes are now turned to Peking. At the beginning of the year all interest was centred in events transpiring in the Northern capital, but the apathetic part played by the British Government at that time knocked the spirit out of British residents in the Far East, and we were glad of the diversion afforded by the little affair at Manila. Now that things have quietened down in the Philippines we have turned to Peking and have been astonished by an exceedingly bold stroke of the British Minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, supported apparently by the Home Government. Notwithstanding the fact that the fate of an Empire appears to be in the balance, news of events transpiring in the capital is very limited, and the stories in circulation are regarded with considerable doubt as to their authenticity. The escape of Hong Yau-Wei, the Reform Leader, is however, beyond a doubt, his asylum of refuge being in the Colony of Hongkong. Hong travelled in the steamer Chungking to Woosung, where he was transferred to H. M. S. Esk, and afterwards to the P. and O. steamer Ballaarat, the mail steamer being guarded night and day at Woosung by H. M. S. Phoenix. The Ballaarat was conveyed to Hongkong by H. M. S. Bonaventure, which cleared for action on nearing Woosung because of the arrival of two swift Chinese cruisers. The Bonaventure continued her voyage in this state of preparedness in consequence of information received that two more Chinese cruisers were lying at Foochow, in wait for the Ballaarat.

On arrival in Hongkong harbour, Hong Yau-wei was taken off by a police launch and lodged in a suite of rooms in the compound of the Central Police Station, guarded by European Police in plain clothes. In an interview Hong Yau-wei has stated that the Empress Dowager six months ago had threatened the Emperor with dethronement if he persisted in publishing his edicts for reform. The climax was reached when the Emperor advocated the adoption of Christianity as the national religion, the abolition of the wearing of queues and the substitution of European dress for that at present worn by Chinese. The family of Hong Yau-wei, who resided at Canton, fearing persecution from 'the powers that be,' have escaped to Macao. It is reported from Shanghai that the Russians are holding a large military force at Port Arthur in readiness to proceed to Peking if required by the Empress Dowager to uphold her pretensions and the old Conservative party. The British fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir E. H. Reymour, has assembled in the northern waters of the Gulf of Pechilli to prevent the landing of anything larger than Legation guards. The new Translating Bureau in Shanghai (to which Hong Yau-wei had been appointed Director, and which was only recently created by Imperial decree) was raided by the Shanghai Taotai on the 26th September but the staff and officers managed to escape and only the menial servants were found and arrested. The house of one of Hong Yau-wei's clansmen at Canton was searched by the authorities and three or four inmates arrested. It is also rumoured that Chan Yin Huan's house at Fatshan was also searched.

The Colony of Hongkong has been all in a flutter this week expecting the arrival of Lord Charles Beresford from the South and Hong Yau-wei from the North. Both these notabilities arrived within twelve hours of each other. Lord Charles has disappointed the Colony somewhat by declining to address a public meeting, but the disapointment was lessened by the fact of his granting interviews to deputations from the Navy League and the Chamber of Commerce. These meetings took place in private.

In connection with the insult offered to Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Special Commissioner, during his peregrinations in the territory to be leased from the Chinese Government at Kowloon, when the people of the village of Kam Tin shut the gates and refused admittance to the party, it is gratifying to observe that the British authorities have not allowed the opportunity to slip of impressing upon the Chinese the dignity of the British flag, Hon. T. Sercombe Smith, Acting Colonial Secretary took the matter in hand and wrote to the Tsungli Yamen, the Canton officials and the officials of the Sun On District, and as a result a petition was prepared by the gentry of the village of Kam Tin, praying for the pardon of the British Government. There had been some difficulty about the presentation of the petition, the Government having refused to accept it on one occasion because of the inferior rank of the official who accompanied the Committee of the petitioners. The petitioners, however, secured the services of the Kowloon City Magistrate, and on 29th September ten men of the village, accompanied by the Kowloon Magistrate, presented themselves at the Colonial Secretary's office with a humble petition. The men were ranged up in line in the Murray Battery, and after an address and reprimand from Mr. Smith were made to kowtow to the British flag.

The Interport cricket match at Shanghai resulted in a win for Hongkong by 28 runs. In the first innings Hongkong made 179 against Shanghai's 203, and in the second innings Hongkong scored 126 runs against Shanghai's 74.

The Government has received information that the Secretary of State has decided not to reinstate Messrs. Stanton, Baker and Quincey, who were deposed from the Police Force in connection with the recent gambling scandal, but to allow them pensions reduced by twenty per cent. subject to their ceasing to reside in the Colony.

Prisoner made good his escape from Victoria Gaol on Tuesday, and the police have not yet been successful in effecting his arrest—Penalties ranging up to dols. 100 have been imposed up on compradores selling adulterated liquor.

Four new gunboats are shortly to be sent out as freight on cargo steamers, and will be fitted up in the dockyard of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. One boat will make her headquarters at Shanghai and the other at Canton, while the remaining two will be retained in the fleet reserved at Hongkong, ready for emergency.

It being the unanimous opinion of medical experts that rats are an important feature in the dissemination of bubonic plague, the Sanitary Board has decided to request the authority of the Government to expend a sum of money, not exceeding 1000dol, in rewards for live rats, which would have to be delivered to an office of the Sanitary Board or the Police and forthwith destroyed by him.—*China Mail* (Oct. 1.)

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

MR. RHODES ON HIMSELF.

SOME IDEAS AND PHRASES.

PASSAGES FROM ELECTION SPEECHES.

THE Cape papers received by recent mails are full of election speeches by Mr. Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes's campaign formulas, it seems, were "equal rights for every civilized man south of the Zambesi," "no difference between those who are born here and those who come here," and "South African Federation." The speeches in which he developed these propositions were interspersed with many characteristic and amusing episodes. We select some of the passages which are of personal or permanent interest, and apart from the usual polemics of electioneering. Taken together these passages are certainly interesting. That is the advantage of having your election speeches sent home in the lump. A selection of the good things can be made. The jam that has to be spread rather thinly even by the best speakers when four or five columns are delivered every day can be concentrated into one report.

"THE THOUGHTS THAT CAME TO ME."

In several passages Mr. Rhodes described his past work—his prevention of German and Krugerian extension, and his schemes for Afrikander union. In this connection he said: "If it had not been my good fortune to think of those question while looking for the neighbouring diamonds, there is not the slightest doubt that these territories would have passed to other European Powers. I do not claim any credit on these questions; I simply say that they were the thoughts that came to me—that is all; I claim no credit. You may discover the microbe of the rinderpest, but I defy you ever to find the microbe of the human imagination. You do not know where it comes from, but it comes and the thoughts come, and you are moved as a human atom to carry out those thoughts, and all that I can say is that during the period that I was your Prime Minister these thoughts came to me, and later, gentlemen, changes have been brought about owing to my own fault. I lost my position through my acts, but I am now simply putting this to you, that during the period that I had the responsibility, and questions occurred which I dealt with, I think that I dealt fairly with them, and long, long after you are all dead I think the country will say that certain big questions were dealt with internally and externally for the benefit of the country."

MR. RHODES'S "SIX FEET BY FOUR."

In connection with a discussion of the value of Rhodesia, Mr. Rhodes said:—Any farmer in asking him (Mr. Rhodes) about the country would ask if there were many natives, and if he replied "Yes," the farmer would say that it was a good country. The natives had always taken the best land, and whatever feeling they might have against him, he would like to relate a charming story of the member for Piquetberg (Mr. D. C. de Waal). Mr. de Waal's people were abusing him for having anything to do with him (Mr. Rhodes). He said, "You know that Rhodes has taken a country twice as big as the Cape of Good Hope, and we shall get that. So far as he (Rhodes) is concerned, he will only get six feet by four. (Laughter.)

"THAT HOLE."

Do not let us be too ready to despise capital. It has done everything for this country. Let me tell you a story about it. When I was a very much younger man than I am now I used to go and sit of an evening on the Kimberly mine. I thought "Well, that hole shall do something more in the future than it is doing to-day. It is now a mere pit, but it shall leave a record behind it," and out of that thought we took the North. But that was done with capital, and we made an Empire with it. In the future the Kimberley mine will only be a hole in the veldt, but that hole will have done something more than bedecked the beauties of London and Paris. It made an Empire.

RECTITUDE—"UNCTUOUS" OR "ANXIOUS"?

You remember that when you greeted me on my return form the North, I told you that I was going home to meet the unctuous rectitude of my countrymen. Well, you know great objection was taken to that remark. When I got to Madeira, I was met by a number of friends, who said "Please, Mr. Rhodes, explain that you said, the *anxious* rectitude of your countrymen." I said, "No, unctuous, and I am going to stick to it." Well you know the humour of our people, and they have adopted the epigram which amused them.

THE "BURGHER," THE "BUMBLER," AND THE "MOLE,"

Once, as you know, Messrs. Merriman, Sauer, and myself were all friends together in the Cabinet, and we used to have a good deal of chaff together. Mr. Merriman had a way of giving nicknames to everybody. I was called "the young burgher," because at a banquet in Johannesburg, at which Kurger was present, when some one—I think it was the then Minister of Mines—had been talking a great deal about the old burghers, I said, in reply, that for my part I was a young burgher. (Laughter.) Mr. Sauer's name was "the bumbler." (Loud laughter.) Why he was called "the bumbler" I hardly know—(laughter)—but I think Mr. Merriman must have invented the name for him because he was so mixed that he did not know his own politics. At all events he has remained "the bumbler" down to the present day. (Loud laughter.) But I think the most amusing nickname of all was the one Mr. Merriman fastened on to his present friend Mr. Hofmeyr. I remember that he always used to say, "How is the mole to-day?" It struck me as rather a happy invention, so one day I inquired from Mr. Merriman what he meant. "Oh," he exclaimed, "I call him the mole because you never see him, but you know he is somewhere near; there is a little heap of ground thrown up which tells you he has been there, but you never see him." (Loud laughter.) There is a good deal of thought in that one word, because if a party has ideas it should have a leader, and that leader, instead of burrowing underground like the mole, should appear on the surface, so that you may hear the language and arguments with which he is prepared to support his position as the leader of his party.

FROM CAPE TO CAIRO.

I have a lot of work to do yet. We are getting on very nicely with our telegraph through the Continent, and that will reduce your cable rates by half. As you know, Sir Herbert Kitchener only started the other day, and we can fancy we see them marching to-night towards Khartoum. We are coming up from the south, and we are going to join him as sure as I am standing here. That is not in the interests only of an imaginative idea; it is in the interest of this country, and as Mr. Lawley very neatly put it at Bulawayo, what was attempted by Alexander, Cambyses, and Napoleon, we practical people are going to finish. That is something better for me to do than to retire to a Hermit's cell. And I am going to make the railway to Tanganyika and that is going to benefit you. You will send the goods, and we bring down the millions of labourers and distribute them among the mines.

FOR TWOPENCE A DAY.

At Tanganyika they labour for 2d. a day. And that reminds me of the last time I visited Egypt, when I went to a place below Cairo. In a chat I had with the man in charge of some large works, he said "I don't know what is going to happen to us; we can't go on with these irrigation works. Would you believe it, we are paying 3d. a day." (Laughter.) I said, "I don't know what is coming to Egypt. (Renewed laughter.) But I know that with your supply of labour we could work many of those mines which are not paying to-day."

WORK TO DO AND THE MAN TO DO IT.

There is the work of the telegraph to do; there is the work of the railway to do; and there is another very big question—the question of union of South African Federation. That federation is very close. By federation I mean that the native question, the customs, and railways should be together. Local questions would be dealt with by the local States. The solution does not rest with me. It is being discussed to-night. If we could look to-night into the various camps, thousands of miles away, we should see strong men returning from the mines. They are discussing the richness of their mines. On them depends federation. If that country is rich, the prize of Africa will be the North, and if the Cape won't federate with it, Natal will to-morrow. Now I have put to you why I cannot retire from public life. My telegraph would go to the dogs, my railway would not go to Tanganyika, and the efforts of my life for the union of South Africa would be done with. I will say with all humility, I do not know who is to take my place. There are many more brilliant men, many individually better, but there is no one who has the various relationships with the different States that I have. It would be paltry on my part, having the opportunity to forward these objects better perhaps than any other man in South Africa, were I to retire.

"MEN WHO ARE MEN AND MEN WHO ARE MONKEYS."

I honestly believe that my years of trouble have made me a better man. I had had a life of uninterrupted success, and I had two years of considerable trouble, and I found, if I might put it to you personally, that I had an individuality that could stand trouble. I can tell you rather a good story. When I was proceeding from Salisbury to Buluwayo I was continually receiving telegrams from a gentleman who came from Mr. Farrar, then in gaol, stating that he had a most important message for me. This went on for some time, while the fighting was going on in the North. Ultimately I met him, and he said he could not translate the message. It was this: "Don't bother about me. Do your work. I have found out one thing—that there are those who are men and those who are monkeys." (Loud laughter.) I don't know under which of these he placed me, but I do say that my two years of trouble have made me a better man (cheers)—and I am determined to go on with my work, the work of forming a junction with Egypt (loud cheers)—the work of closer union in South Africa. (Renewed cheers.)

A better and more wholesome beverage for daily use, for adults and children, cannot be thought of than Cocoa, i.e., than *good* Cocoa, for it is far from indifferent which Cocoa one takes. By asking for Van Houten's, known all over the world on account of its excellence, one is certain to get a really pure and good soluble Cocoa. Van Houten's Cocoa is *refreshing* without the prejudicial effect on the nervous system frequently experienced from the use of beverages which are only stimulants. It is *nourishing* and yet *easily digested*, and at the same time it is *of exquisite* flavour.

One of its merits is its economy in use, an excellent breakfast cupful of Van Houten's Cocoa (a drink for a prince), *costing less than one farthing*.

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STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.
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Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

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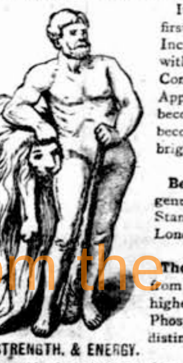
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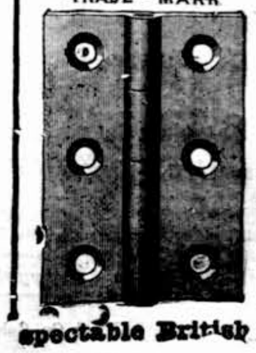

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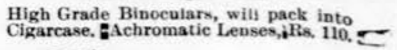

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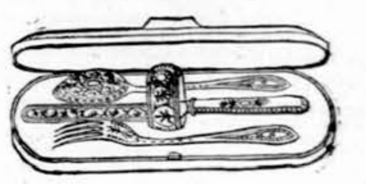

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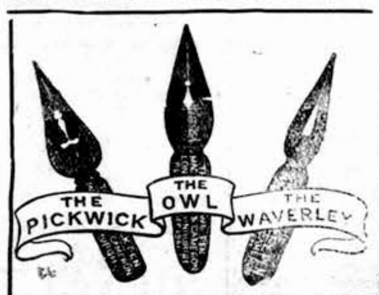

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